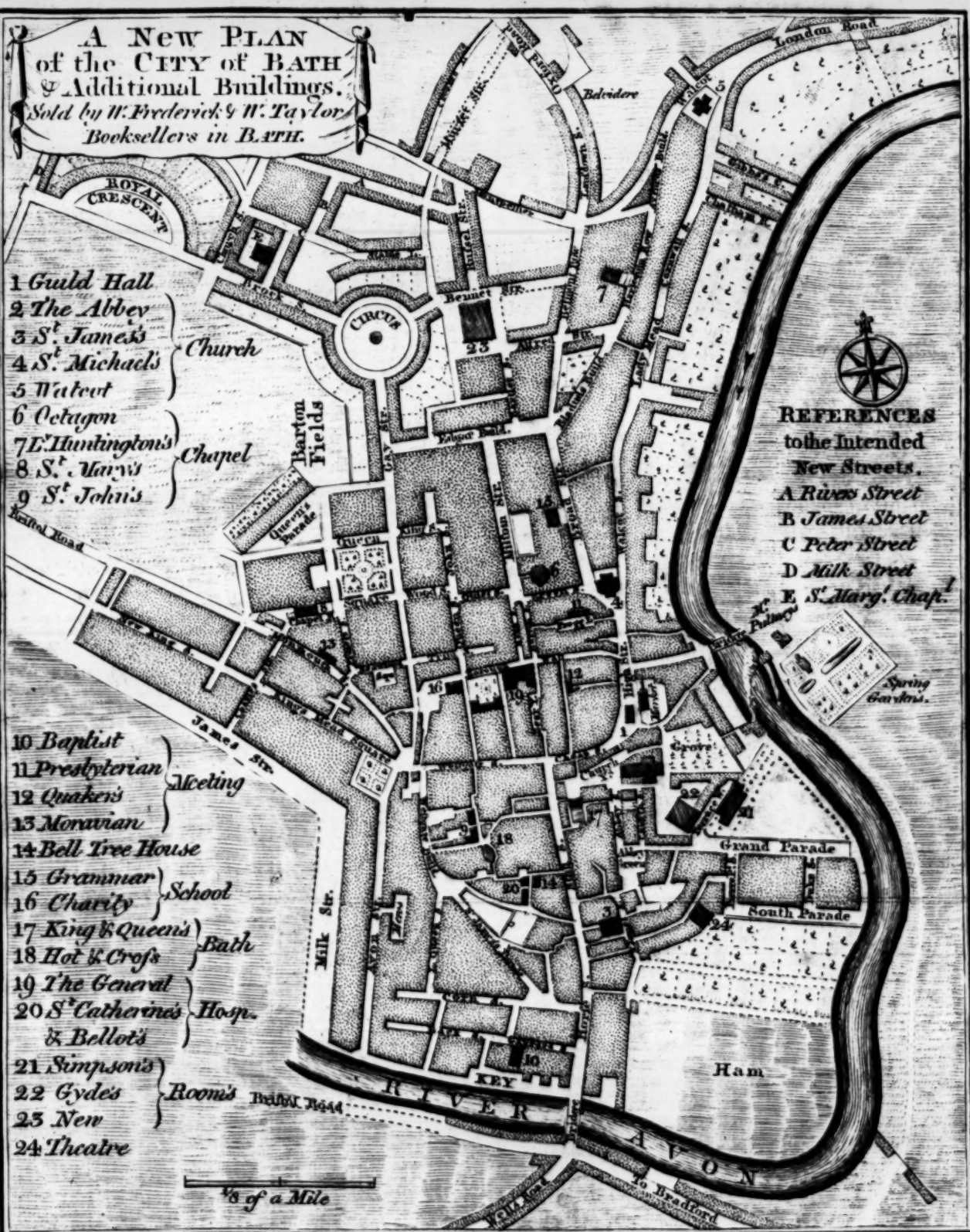


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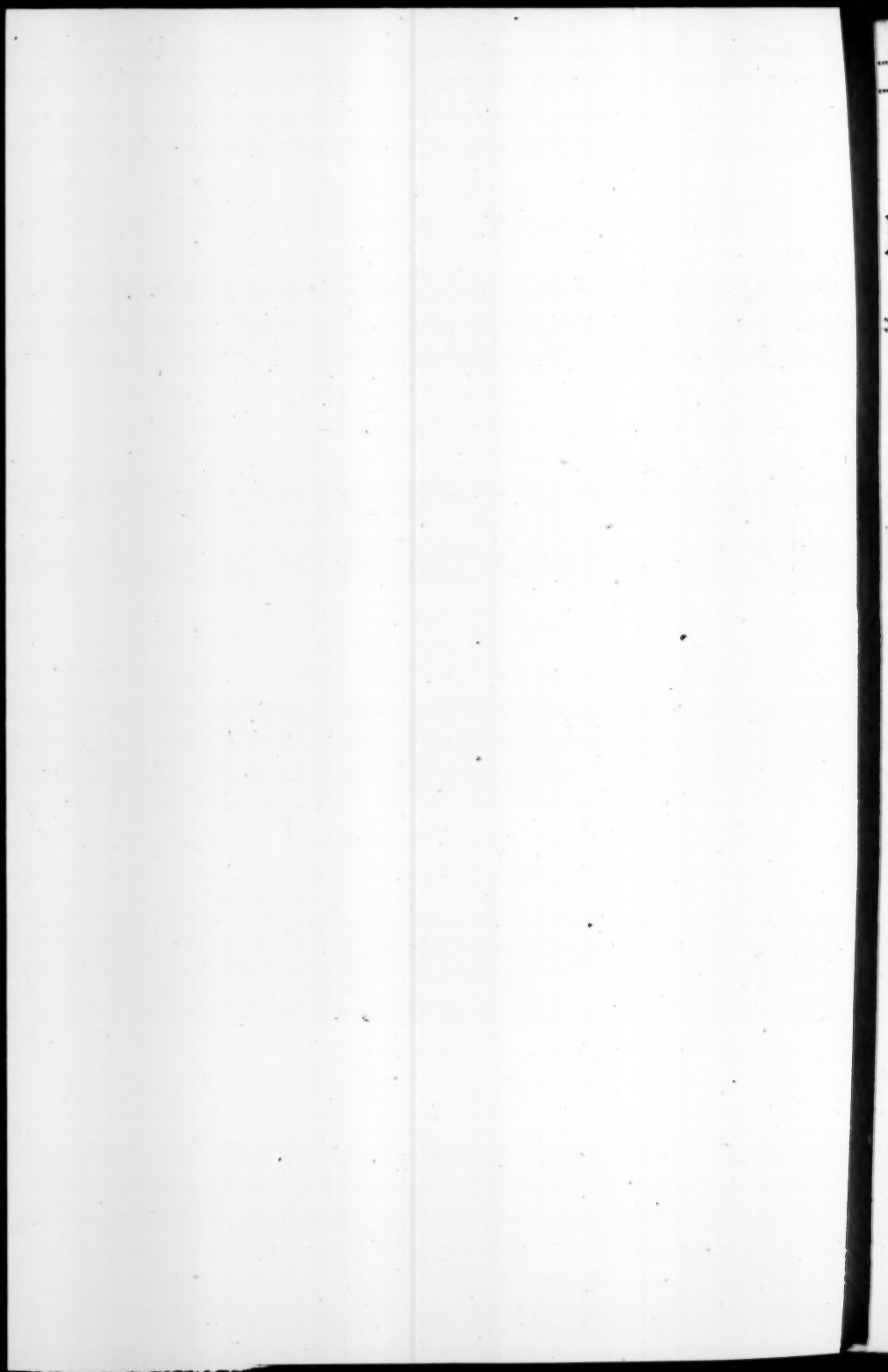
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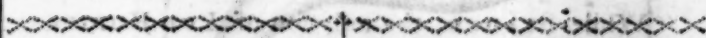
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THE

New BATH GUIDE, &c.



A Concise Account of the CITY of BATH,

ANTIEN T and MODERN.

 THE City of BATH is situated in a fine fruitful valley, in the north-east part of the county of *Somerset*, distant about 13 measured miles from *Bristol*, and 107 from *London*; environed by a number of fertile hills, abounding with springs of excellent water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to almost every house in the city: The river *Avon*, which passes through it, is navigable to and from *Bristol*.—It was famous in the time of the *Romans* for its MEDICINAL WATERS, which are called by *Ptolemy* the Hot Waters, by *Antoninus* the Waters of the Sun, by the *Britons* *Caer Baden*, (the city of Baths) and *Caer Ennant*, (the city of ointments) and by the *Saxons*, who took it from the *Britons*, *Akmanchester*, or the city of *Valetudinarians*. The names of its several baths are, the *King's Bath*, the *Queen's Bath*, the *Hot Bath*, and the *Croft Bath*; of which we shall treat more fully in some of the following pages.

This place was originally a resort of cripples and diseased persons; but is now as much frequented by the gay and healthy for their pleasure, as the sick for their health.

Chance being the common source of such discoveries as bring Mineral Fountains, and their healing virtues, to the knowledge of mankind, we shall find it manifesting itself in a very singular manner at *Bath*; and in the most eminent

ment case, leading an ingenious young Prince to one of the greatest secrets of nature, for the cure of a loathsome disease which he laboured under.

The story touching this Prince having been solemnly handed down to the elders of the present age;—as they received it, we here repeat the substance of it:

“While BLADUD, the only son of LUD HUDIBRAS, the eighth King of the Britons from Brute, was a young man, he, by some accident or other, got the Leprosy; and lest he should infect the Nobility and Gentry, who attended his father’s levee, with that distemper, they all joined in an humble petition to the King, that the Prince might be banished the British Court. LUD HUDIBRAS, finding himself under a necessity of complying with the petition of his principal subjects, ordered BLADUD to depart his palace; and the Queen, upon parting with her only son, presented him with a ring, as a token by which she should know him again, if he should ever get cured of his loathsome disease.

“The young Prince was not long upon his exile, nor had he travelled far, before he met with a poor shepherd, feeding his flocks upon the downs, with whom, after a little discourse about the time of the day, and the variations of the weather, he exchanged apparel, and then endeavoured for employ in the same way. Fortune so far favoured BLADUD’s designs, that he soon obtained from a Swineherd, who lived near where *Cainsham* now stands, the care of a drove of pigs, which he in a short time infected with the leprosy: To keep this disaster as long as possible from his master’s knowledge, he proposed to drive the pigs under his care to the other side of the Avon, to fatten them with the acorns of the woods that covered the sides of the neighbouring hills.

“BLADUD had behaved himself so well in his service, and appeared so honest in every thing he did, that his proposal was readily complied with; and the very next day the Prince provided himself with every thing necessary, set out with his herd early in the morning, and soon meet-
ing

ing with a shallow part of the Avon, cross'd it with his pigs, in token whereof he called that place *Swineford*.

“ Here the rising Sun, breaking through the clouds, first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable beams; and while he was addressing him to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of heaven against him might be averted, the whole drove of pigs, as if seized with a phrenzy, ran away, pursuing their course up the valley by the side of the river, 'till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of *Bath* boil up.

“ The scum which the water naturally emits, mixing with leaves of trees and decayed weeds, had then made the land about the springs almost over-run with brambles, like a bog, into which the pigs directly immersed themselves; and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm ouzy bed, that BLADUD was unable to get them away, 'till excessive hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for food: Then, by a satchel of acorns shook, and slightly strewed before them, BLADUD drew his herd to a convenient place to wash and feed them by day, as well as to secure them by night; and there he made distinct crues for the swine to lay in; the Prince concluding, that by keeping the pigs clean and separate, the infection would soon be over among the whole herd. And in this pursuit he was much encouraged when upon washing them clean of the filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the pigs to have shed their hoary marks.

“ BLADUD had not been settled many days at this place, (which from the number of crues took the name of *Swinef-wick*) before he lost one of his best sows; nor could he find her, during a whole week's diligent search, 'till accidentally passing by the hot springs, he observed the stray-animal wallowing in the mire about the waters, and on washing her, found, to his great surprize and astonishment, that she was perfectly cured of the Leprosy.

“ The Prince now began to consider, that the same means by which the sow got her cure, seemed very likely

to effect his own, and therefore instantly stripped himself naked, and plunged himself into the sedge and waters, wallowing in them as the sow and his other pigs had done; and repeated it every morning before he turned out his herd to feed, and every night after crueing them up: So that in a few days his white scales began to fall off, and by continuing every day to bathe in the mud and waters, he soon received (as well as his whole herd) the perfect cure he hoped and prayed for.

“ Convinced of the powerful efficacy of these springs, BLADUD returned home with his herd to his master, related to him the particulars just mentioned, and discovered who he was; at the same time assuring the swineherd of his protection, and that as soon as he returned to court, he would prevail on the King his father to make him such presents as would fully reward him for his trouble.

“ The Swineherd listened with great attention to what his servant said;—yet tho’ he saw a wonderful change in his countenance from what he had observed before, he could not avoid looking upon him as a madman, for saying, he was the King’s only son: But BLADUD, by the uniformity of his behaviour, and the politeness of his conversation, so far removed his master’s suspicion, that at last he gave such credit to what he said, as made him resolve upon conducting him to Court, to be satisfied of the truth of it.

“ As soon as matters were prepared for the journey, the Prince and his master set out for the palace of LUD HUDIBRAS; and after their arrival there, it was not long before BLADUD found an opportunity, while the King and Queen were dining in public, of putting the ring his mother had given him into a glass of wine that was presented to her; which the Queen, after drinking the liquor, no sooner perceived at the bottom of the glass, than she knew it to be the token she had given her son; and with raptures cried out, *Where is Bladud, my child?*

“ At these words an universal consternation overspread the whole assembly; and while the people were looking at one another with surprize and amazement, the Prince
made

made his way through the crowd, and prostrating himself before the King and Queen, he was thereupon, to the great astonishment and satisfaction of his master, received by them, and all the Nobles present, though in his shepherd's cloaths, with the utmost transports of joy, as the heir apparent to the British crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where or how he got his cure.

“ When the rejoicings were over on the happy event of BLADUD's return from exile, and the young Prince had sent his master home, loaded with presents, he began to solicit his father for permission to travel into foreign parts, not only to improve himself in the knowledge of things, but to be out of the way of those who had been the cause of his banishment from court, the better to stifle his resentment for such cruel usage. The King, approving of his son's designs and reasons, resolved upon sending him to *Greece*, as he was a youth of a very extraordinary genius, to be instructed in learning, which the *Grecians* were then eminent for.

“ Ambassadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to those learned people, and notify to them the King's intention; LUD HUDIBRAS, at the same time, ordering a numerous retinue, arrayed in the most splendid manner, to attend his son: But BLADUD beseeched his father to omit all this, and instead of sending him abroad as the heir apparent of the British crown, to permit him to set out on his travels as a private person, dressed in the habit of a student, desirous of nothing but the attainment of knowledge.

“ The King, after many persuasive arguments, complied with his son's desire; and BLADUD set out for *Greece*, chusing *Athens* for his chief place of abode; and continuing eleven years abroad, learned philosophy, mathematics, and necromancy: So that at his return to *Britain*, he was of great service to his father in the management of the government; and learnt the art of ruling so well, that when LUD HUDIBRAS died, and BLADUD succeeded him, no monarch could be more capable of governing a nation than he was.

“ BLADUD

"BLADUD had no sooner ascended the *British* throne, than he went to the Hot Springs where he had got his miraculous cure when in exile, made cisterns about them, and built himself a palace, with houses for the chief of his subjects; which from thenceforward went under the title of *Caerbren*, and became the seat of the *British* kings.

"After this, BLADUD sent for his old master, and gave him a handsome estate near the place where he lived, which he settled upon him and his heirs for ever; building thereon a mansion-house for him, habitations for his family and servants, and proper crues for his herds of swine. These together made a town, divided into two parts, the North-town and the South-town, to which the Swineherd affixed the name of those animals that had been the cause of his good fortune; and, to this day, the north part of the town is called *Hogs-Norton*, but by some *Norton-Small-Reward*, from a tradition that the King's bounty was looked upon by the Swineherd but as a small reward.

"When these works were compleated, BLADUD applied himself to nothing but ingenious studies, which he pursued with so much assiduity, that he taught necromancy in his kingdom; pursuing his magical operations, 'till he attempted to fly to the upper regions of the air, with wings he had invented for that purpose; but unfortunately falling on a Temple in the city of *Trinovantum*, dedicated to APOLLO, was thereby dashed to pieces."

After his death his body was deposited at *New Troy*, as the Rev. Mr. *Joseph Glanville*, formerly rector of *Bath*, declares it was found recorded in a couple of old manuscript chronicles, one of which chronicles Doctor *Peirce* acknowledges to have been in his possession when he published his *Bath Memoirs* in the year 1697.

[ *New Troy*, mentioned in these *Chronicles*, as well as *Trinovantum*, where BLADUD met with his tragical death, appears (as handed down to us, and explained by some antient historians) to have been one and the same place, and that no other than the City of BATH.]

This city appears to be of great antiquity, from the infinite number of ancient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions,

tions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been, and are still daily discovered in and about it; mention whereof is made in *Camden, Guydott, Wood*, and many other authors.

It is evident, that the City of Bath has been several times destroyed, either by civil commotions or by fires; and that the old city was ten or twelve feet below the present one, for in digging some cellars to a house that was building for the late Mr. *Thomas Maggs*, distiller, in Stall-street, there was found (on the 29th day of June, 1753) a pedestal, on which was the following inscription:

L O C V M R E L I
G I O S V M P E R I N
S O L E N T I A M E
R V T V M N
V I R T V T E T
A V G R E P V R G A
T V M R E D D I D I T
C S E V E R I V S
* E M E R I T V S

† † P E G. †

[*In English.*—This religious place, insolently thrown down, *Caius Severius Emeritus* purified and restored to the name and virtue of Augustus, in testimony of his gratitude.]

* *EMERITUS* may either be the surname of *Caius Severius*, or may signify that he was past the military age, and had been honourably discharged from the duties of war, for his past good services.

† *PEG* stands for *Posuit Ergo Gratitudeinis*, and is therefore rendered, in testimony of his gratitude.

† The *C* inverted, in ancient inscriptions, sometimes stands for the initial letter of a woman's name, and may therefore signify, that his wife *Caia* joined with him in this pious office.

In order to illustrate the above inscription, it is necessary to observe, that the *Romans* carried their adulation to their Emperors so far, as not only to flatter them in the grossest manner whilst living, but to deify them after they

they were dead, by erecting temples and altars to them : Of this the above inscription is a proof ; for it appears that *Caius Severius* had purified or cleansed such a place from its ruins and profanation, and had restored it to its original use, and dedicated it again to the virtue and name of the deceased Emperor, to whom it had been at first consecrated.

In the year 1755, the Abbey-House, or Priory, was taken down, which stood where the Duke of *Kingston's* baths now are, and the walls of it extended to the Abbey Green and the back of Church-street. In digging out the ancient foundation of the priory for the present new building, the workmen discovered, about twenty feet below the surface of the earth, some cavities which led to the remains of several very noble *Roman* baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars ; and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vigour : Their dimensions were very large. Hence it appears, that the *Roman* soldiery, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the conveniency, elegance, and use of Baths, than the settled inhabitants of *Great Britain*.

The spring which supplied these baths being cleared from the rubbish, &c. and the several ancient sewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the late Duke of *Kingston* built on the same spot several baths and sudatories, upon an entire new plan of Mr. *Thomas Jelly's*, approved by some of the most eminent physicians, as well for the elegancy and neatness of the design, as the utility of the several apartments.

This city being surrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills, and situated to the west, is a considerable addition to its delights : For *Hippocrates* was of opinion, that a city so advantageously placed, and so much sheltered from the north-easterly winds, must be the most healthy to live in.

Although its situation is low, the air is at all times very salubrious, and the inhabitants in general remarkably healthy. The late Mrs. *Chandler*, in her poem, entitled,

titled, *A Description of Bath*, makes the following observations on the City and its Waters:

“ LONG ere the *Roman* Eagle hither flew,
 “ Ere *Albion*’s Sons their pow’rful virtues knew;
 “ BRUTE’s great Descendant rais’d them first to Fame,
 “ And, from their use, assign’d the town its name.
 “ PALLAS he chose Protectress of the streams;
 “ PALLAS the * City her Protectress claims.
 “ Thus He, who of Man’s Fall divinely sings,
 “ Tells from old Records, wrote of *Gothic* Kings.
 “ The *Romans* well this ancient Story knew;
 “ MINERVA’s Statues their Devotion drew:
 “ Of curious art her noble † *Bust* appears,
 “ Safe from the ruin of a thousand years
 “ These salutary streams alone can boast,
 “ Their virtues not in thrice five ages lost.
 “ The floating waters, from their hidden source,
 “ Thro’ the same *Strata* keep unerring course;
 “ The flowing *Sulphur* meets dissolving *Steel*,
 “ And heat in combat till the waters boil:
 “ United then, enrich the healing stream;
 “ HEALTH to the Sick they give, and to the *Waters* Fame.

“ Thus oft contending *Parties* rage and hate,
 “ Malignant both, and push each other’s fate;
 “ At last, their fury spent, and cloy’d with blood,
 “ They join in *friendship* for the public good.

“ Hither foul SCURVY, odious to the sight;
 “ And VAPOURS, which, in ev’ry form, affright.
 “ Sharp COLIC, groaning with a *Jaundice* face;
 “ White LEPROSY, of old *Egyptian* race;
 “ The shaking PALSY; RHEUMATISM lame;
 “ And meager INDIGESTION pining came;
 “ With many dreadful *Ails*, without a name. }

“ The waters wash those num’rous ills away,
 “ And grant the trembling wretch a longer day.
 “ O may returning HEALTH more wisdom give!
 “ Let *Death*’s approaches teach us how to live.

“ If but one LEPER cur’d makes *Jordan*’s stream,
 “ In sacred writ, a venerable theme,

* The City of Bath is called in the British language *Caer Palluddar*.

† There is now an antique bust in the town-hall at Bath, supposed to belong to a Roman statue of Pallas.

“ What

- "What *Honour's* to thy *sov'reign waters* due,
 "Where *sick*, by *thousands*, do their *health* renew?
 "The min'ral steams, which from the baths arise,
 "From noxious vapours clear the neighb'ring skies:
 "When fevers bore an epidemic sway,
 "Unpeopled towns, swept villages away:
 "While death abroad dealt terror and despair,
 "The plague but gently touch'd within their sphere.
 "Blest source of health! seated on rising ground,
 "With friendly hills by nature guarded round;
 "From eastern blasts, and sultry south secure;
 "The air's balsamic, and the soil is pure."



An Account of the Bath Waters, the cause of their heat, the virtues of them in many disorders, the best time of drinking them, and the quantity generally taken; and the proper time for Bathing.

THE Bath waters certainly owe their original to a mixture and fermentation of two different sources distilling from the tops of two mountains, (*Claverton* and *Lansdown*) meeting in the valley where the town stands; for all hills are a nest of metals and minerals, and their bowels are cavernous and hollow. It is not therefore impossible, but on *Claverton-down* there should lie the sulphureous matter, which must rise by impregnation from that excellent stone lying in several parts of the mountain, which hardens in the air, and grows cased with a nitrous coat by time and cold weather; for all the mineral waters owe their virtue to an impregnation of rain water generated from the clouds, which are compressed in their course by mountains or eminences, and fall on the respective included minerals. And 'tis very well known that a due mixture of sulphur, and filings of iron, moistened with water, will produce any degree of heat. This stone, therefore, must have a large quantity of sulphureous or bituminous matter in its composition, as will be evident to a natural philosopher, from these mentioned qualities; neither is it improbable, that the ferruginous or iron-tinctured water takes its rise from *Lansdown*; the stone of it being hard, and on the top flinty, black, and acrimonious, as iron ore is known to be.—These two mountains, thus tinged

tinged by rain water falling from the proper heights, meet in some caverns in the valley, and there fermenting, produce that hot, milky, soft liquid, called *BATH WATER*; far beyond any hot mineral water, for its delicacy, and is thought to be superior to any other hot water hitherto discovered on the habitable globe, for its comfortable heat, as it possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly to weakened constitutions, which all other hot waters want in the due degree; either being too hot, or too cold, to do any great good in cases where they are prescribed.

These waters are beneficial in almost all chronical distempers, and can hurt in none, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or bad lungs, unless they be over-dosed in quantity, or too high or too hot a regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to the stomach, have a fine sulphureous steely taste, like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont; and procure a great appetite, and good spirits, if cautiously managed; but if high meats and strong liquors be indulged, they create inflammatory disorders; they are of a strengthening, cleansing, attenuating, opening nature. They move urine, cause gentle stools, and also perspiration, by which they cool the blood. They comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in all cold constitutions; and by the emollient qualities in them, soften and moisten our dry and rigid fibres, and are good in scorbutic rheumatism and old wandering pains in any parts of the body, by bathing and drinking when the pains are not attended with any feverish heats.—These waters are very beneficial in palsies, [for a fuller account see Dr. Charlton's inquiry into the efficacy of Bath Waters in palsies] convulsions, contractions, rheumatisms, and lameness of all kinds, the bilious cholic, jaundice, scurvy, loss of appetite, and vapours; they likewise remove all sorts of cutaneous disorders, (particularly the leprosy) by washing off those malignant salts, that occasion these maladies, when taken inwardly, and discharging them by perspiration in Bathing; the sulphureous particles too in the water entering into the skin, and dissolving the salts which were lodged near the surface. And it is the given opinion, if any of the preceding disorders fail of relief by the Bath waters, 'tis because the patient will not allow time enough

enough for their cure; or else are too loth to take pains, or cannot keep to such a regular diet, as is absolutely necessary in stubborn cases.

It would be too tedious at present to enumerate all the diseases curable by Bath Waters, internally taken or externally used.—As the Bath Waters are so very proper a medicine in the principal disorders mentioned, where nature is so very much oppressed; how rational it is to conceive, in cases where she is less grieved, that they must succeed better! Many people have come to Bath tired with taking medicines (at home) to no manner of purpose at all; they have drank the Bath Waters with abundance of delight and pleasure, and by the help of a little physic have succeeded to Admiration.

These waters should be always drank hot from the pump, or else at your lodgings as warm as they can possibly be procured; they are taken hot for the sake of the volatile spirit that circulates in them, which being of a like nature with the universal menstruum or alkali in our stomachs, does wonderfully restore it, when lost or depraved. And it is somewhat strange to see its effects in weak stomachs, and decayed appetites, which are soon relieved by drinking these waters hot from the pump. They are generally drank in the morning fasting, between the hours of six and ten, that they may have time to pass off out of the stomach; though some drink a glass about noon: The quantities generally taken in a day are from one pint to three, though some drink two quarts; few constitutions require more.

OF BATHING.

Before the patient goes into either of the Baths, a due preparation is necessary, the blood-vessels should not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* should be cleansed; without which cautions, Bathers are liable to head-aches, fevers, &c. and not only lose the benefit they came for, but return to their homes much worse than they came. The time of bathing is in the morning fasting, at all times of the year; because being refreshed by a night's sleep, we are the better able to bear bathing, and digestion being compleated, we are not so subject to disorders which

arise from crudities, such as obstructions, head-aches, &c. and fasting too, because the natural heat being sent out toward the circumference, by bathing, digestion would be disturbed, were we to go in with a full stomach, and the whole animal oeconomy put out of order, for want of a regular dissolution of the contents of the stomach. You may drink a glass or two of the waters during the time you are in the Bath, it being very refreshing, and not only quenches thirst, but also promotes perspiration after. The time of staying in the bath must be regulated by the Physician or Apothecary, according to the patient's strength and disorder.

*An EASY CURE; or, a PRESCRIPTION for an
INVALID when at BATH.*

IF, brother Hyp, you want a cure
At BATH, a lodging warm secure;
There drink the wholesome stream by rule,
When nature's stream runs low and cool.

Arise betime, to pump repair,
First take the water, then the air;
Next, strole to coffee-house, peruse,
With air of negligence, the news:

Not caring whether party rules;
Provided no rebellious tools.
Disturb the nation's public peace,
To interrupt your private ease.

Frequent your church in decent drefs,
There offer up religious vows;
Yourself to none but God address;
Avoiding foppish forms and bows.

When you've your due devotions paid,
Walk on the North or South Parade;
If weather's clear, in sun and air,
The best of whets—for food prepare.

Then sparing take of lightest kind,
To keep the vessels free from wind.
In wine and sauces don't exceed;
Luxurious tastes distempers breed.

Nature refresh'd, let nature rest;
With inward peace your mind digest;
Digestion's work is easiest wrought
By chearful chat, and little thought.

Or

Or to disperse black fumes away,
 At Whist or Ombre chearful play;
 Be unconcern'd at loss or gain,—
 A spirit ruffled raises pain.

The mind unbent, your thoughts prepare
 To bear a part in ev'ning pray'r:
 That duty done, a draught repeat;
 Concoction help with liquid heat.

Then lounge at coffee-house, in chat
 On various themes of God knows what,
 'Till two or more of friendly kind,
 Of nature good, of chearful mind,

In sense and mirth agree to pass
 The time 'till nine with circling glafs;
 Thence home to sleep; and rise next light,
 With spirits lively, gay, and bright.

Thus invalids, from day to day,
 Must keep like clocks, in constant way;
 Must mod'rate be in meat and drink,
 And rarely (very rarely) think.

Must exercise with gentle force,
 On foot, or coach, or pacing horse;
 Must rise and set at early hours,
 And ne'er exert beyond their pow'rs.

This course observ'd, will thousands save
 From pain, from anguish, and the grave.—
 Pills nature vex and weaken too;
 These rules of health the man renew.

We shall now describe the several baths, of which there are four in number, exclusive of those belonging to the Duke of *Kingston*, before mentioned :

1. The *King's Bath*, which rises about 152 feet south west of the Abbey-Church : The spring or main source of which is in the centre, and is covered over with a leaden cistern, to restrain its rapid motion, and to disperse the water more equally to different parts of the bath, as well as to receive the pipes of the different pumps, which are thence supplied. The dimensions of this bath are 65 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 10 inches, and it contains 346 tuns 2 hogheads and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its usual height. In the middle of it is erected a wooden building

building, with niches and seats for the accommodation of the bathers. Adjoining to this bath are two rooms, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen, in which are pumps for pouring the hot water on any part of the body affected, which have often proved more salutary than bathing the whole body in the common bath.

In this bath, there is a statue of King *Bladud*, which was erected in the year 1699; under which is the following inscription, engraved on copper:

BLADUD,
Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons,
From BRUTE,
A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens
And recorded the first discoverer and founder of these Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST.
That is,
Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
To the present Year,
One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Nine.

2. The *Queen's Bath*, which having no spring of its own, is supplied with water from the *King's Bath*, by a communication of an arched open passage. The water of this bath is more temperate than the first, and near the same degree of heat as the *Cross Bath*: The dimensions are 25 feet 4 inches, by 24 feet 2 inches, and it contains 81 tuns 3 hogsheads and 11 gallons of water.—The time these two baths generally take in filling (being filled as well as discharged together) is about ten hours.

3. The *Cross Bath*, which rises in the south-west part of the city, is so called from a cross in the middle of it, which was erected by the Earl of *Melfort*, (Secretary of State to King James the Second) as a memorial of the Queen's bathing in it in the year 1687. The ornaments of the monument (which are all of fine marble) are the descent of the Holy Ghost, (attended by angels) the Eucharist, and several inscriptions, many of which are now erased. Its dimensions are 24 feet 6 inches, by 19 feet 11 inches. It contains 53 tuns and 47 gallons of water, and is generally about eleven hours in filling.

4. The *Hot Bath*, which is situated about 120 feet

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south-

south-west of the former, and is so called from its being found (or once deemed) the hottest of all; though from many experiments it has been lately declared to be near the same degree of heat as the *King's Bath*.—A neat Pump-room is lately made for the company who drink this water; near which (at the expence of the Corporation) a commodious open Bath and private Baths are also making, under the direction of JOHN WOOD, Esq; Architect; a description of them we must defer giving 'till they are complete.

The following state of the water at the Hot Bath, was published April 4, 1776, by the above JOHN WOOD, Esq.

In the year 1684, the spring produced, in 24 hours, 108 tons 54 gallons.

In the year 1771, by the water finding its way through the loose earth round the spring, it produced only 84 tons in the 24 hours.

But now the loose rubbish, which lay on the head of the spring, being removed; the spring confined in a concave cylinder of free-stone, and the whole of the water sufficiently secured, the spring produces upwards of 140 tons in the 24 hours.

That is, more than in the year 1684, in the proportion of 35 to 27, or 4 to 3 *nearly*.

And more than in the year 1771, in the proportion of 5 to 3 *exactly*.

In removing the rubbish to get at the head of the Spring, and to make a new reservoir, an antique stone, with a Roman inscription *, and a great number of *Roman* copper and brass coins of the Emperors *Nero, Adrian, Trajan, Antonine, &c.* were found, many of them in fine preservation.

The time people generally bathe is between the hours of six and nine in the morning, when there is a fresh supply

* The stone on which the inscription is engraved, resembles that of which the houses are now built, and is all of one piece, about 3 feet long, 4 inches diameter, and of a square form, with a base and capital. It appears to have been intended to stand against a wall, as one side of it was not finished like the rest. At the top (which appears to be so by the inscription) is a square

ply of water; that which rises one day being discharged the next by drains into the river *Avon* made for that purpose; by which the baths are always kept sweet and wholesome.

The following are the rules and orders (as established by the corporation) for regulating bathing, and also the fees and conduct of the Serjeant, Bath-guides, Cloth-women and Chairmen.

A Serjeant shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing:—A Guide shall not demand more than one shilling for each time of bathing:—A Cloth-woman shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing.

The above fees are to be understood, so as to not to affect people in low circumstances, or servants, such being allowed to bathe for six-pence only, to the Guide, for linen and attendance.

hole about 3 inches diameter, and about 2 inches and a half deep in the middle part of the end of the stone, with two grooves on each side of it. This end seems black with smoke. The whole is in the highest preservation. On the shaft of the pillar is engraved in very fair characters, the following inscription:

D E · A · E
S V L I M
N ER · X A E
S V L N v S
M A T V
R I F I L
V · S · L · M.

The characters appear to have been filled up with a red material like ochre to render them more legible and distinct.

It seems probable that this was a votive altar to Minerva, who represented the Moon in some places of the Heathen mythology, and was one of the patrons of the Springs, as Apollo who represented the Sun was the other.——Perhaps this was erected for some cure by the waters. The following conjectures are given towards explaining the inscription:

DEÆ SUBLIMI * MINERVÆ SULINUS MATURI FILIUS
VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

Sulinus, son of Maturus, gladly pays his grateful vow to the high Goddess Minerva.

* As *n* is often used for *o*, SVLI may perhaps stand for SOLI or be an abbreviation of SUBLIMI.

DEÆ SUSCEPTO VOTO LOCUM INSTITUERE MINERVÆ,
SULINUS MATURI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.

—Sulinus, son of Maturus, having made a vow to dedicate a place to Minerva, has willingly and gratefully ratified his vow.

THE NEW BATH GUIDE;

That no Serjeant, Bath-guide, Cloth-woman, or Chairman, shall demand any thing of a bather for his or her entrance on bathing or pumping, which has usually been demanded by the name of footing money,

That sufficient fires (at the expence of the Chamber of the City) be made in the slips; the same to be lighted at six o'clock in the morning, in the winter season, viz. from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*; and at five o'clock in the morning in the summer season, viz. from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*, and to be continued the usual hours of bathing.

Bathing to be allowed on all holidays, except *Christmas-day*, and *Good-Friday*.

* * Any gentleman or lady having cause of complaint, against any of the above attendants belonging to the baths, are desired to make such complaints known to the Magistrates, at the *Town-Hall*, any *Monday* morning at eleven o'clock.

For the conveniency of strangers resorting to Bath, and particularly the invalids, it is thought necessary to insert lists of the Medical Faculty, with the names of the places where they reside.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

Dr. Moysey, <i>Queen-square.</i>	Dr. De La Cour, <i>Princes-build.</i>
Guthart, <i>Milfom-street.</i>	Woodward, <i>Gay-street,</i>
Charlton, <i>Alfred-buildings.</i>	Falconer, <i>ditto.</i>
Harrington, <i>Trim-street.</i>	Howard, <i>West-gate-building</i>
Rye, <i>Queen-square.</i>	Berdøe, <i>Brock-street.</i>
Staker, <i>ditto.</i>	Watson, <i>Cressent.</i>
Schomberg, <i>Prince's-build.</i>	Sir James Jay, <i>Duke-street.</i>
Lysons, <i>Paragon-buildings.</i>	

S U R G E O N S.

Mr. Wright, <i>Trim-street.</i>	Mr. Phillot, <i>Milfom-street.</i>
Donne, <i>Bladud's-buildings.</i>	Symons, <i>Alfred-street.</i>
Ditcher, <i>ditto.</i>	Rundell, <i>Broad-street.</i>
Atwood, <i>Gay-street,</i>	Nichols, <i>Charles-street.</i>
Lyster, <i>Queen's-parade.</i>	Cadby, <i>Duke-street.</i>
Cattel, <i>Milfom-street.</i>	

A P O T H E C A R I E S.

Mr. Horton, <i>West-gate-street.</i>	Mr. Anderdon & Elmes, <i>Mil. St.</i>
Blake, <i>South-parade.</i>	West and Sole, <i>Trim-street.</i>
Gallaway, <i>Gallaway's-build</i>	Hutchinson, <i>Paragon-build.</i>
Crooke, <i>Queen-square.</i>	Haviland, <i>Queen's-parade.</i>
Wake & Glaze, <i>S. Parade.</i>	Morris, <i>North-gate-street.</i>
Spry, <i>Pierpoint-street.</i>	Dodd, <i>Stall-street.</i>

Mr. Har -

Mr. Harford, *North-gate-street.*
 Hamilton, *Milfom-street.*
 Forster, *Queen-square.*
 Parry, *Market-place.*
 Tickel, *Gallaaway-buildings.*
 Cooke, *Abbey-green.*
 Goldstone, *Broad-street.*
 Larman, *Market-place.*
 Hay, *North-parade.*

Mr. Dawson, *Cheap-street.*
 Gye, *West-gate-buildings.*
 Knight, *Bond-street.*
 Gent, *Horse-street.*
 Kitson, *George-street.*
 Gabry, *Parsonage-lane.*
 Seymour, *K. Mead-square.*
 Hemmings, *ditto.*

The first public structure we shall describe, is the PUMP-ROOM, situated at the north-side of the King's Bath; it was erected in the year 1704, but much enlarged in the year 1751, and is now a neat piece of building. The Nobility and Gentry assemble in it every morning, between the hours of seven and ten, to drink the waters; and a good band of music attend (during the season) from eight till ten, for the entertainment of the company, which are generally numerous, and make a very brilliant appearance. At the east end of this room is a fine marble statue of the late and ever-memorable *Richard Nash*, Esq; executed by the late *Mr. Prince Hoare*, Statuary, at the expence of the corporation, to perpetuate the memory of this great man, under whose government the City of Bath rose to its present degree of splendor. There is little else in this room worthy observation, except a very good clock, given by the late *Mr. Tompion*, Watch-maker; and the following piece of humour which is preserved there as being the production of *Richard Nash*, Esq.

RULES, by general consent determined.

I. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected, or desired by ladies of quality and fashion;—except impertinents.

II. That ladies coming to the ball, appoint a time for their footmen's coming to wait on them home; to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

III. That gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the ladies in gowns and caps, shew breeding and respect.

IV. That no persons take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's,—except captious by nature.

V. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen,—*N. B.* Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

VI. That gentlemen crowding before ladies at the ball, shew ill manners; and that none do so for the future;—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

VII. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them;—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

VIII. That the elder ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past, or not come to perfection.

IX. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

X. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for their authors.

XI. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunn'd by all company, except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. *Several men of no character, old women and young ones, of question'd reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of Levellers.*

The following lines were also written by the said *Richard Nash, Esq;* four or five years before his death, and hung up in most of the public places. Dated *Bath, 1756*.

Whereas politeness, decency, and good-manners, three ancient residents at *Bath*, have of late left the place; whoever will restore them, shall be rewarded with honour and respect.

Gentlemen coming into the rooms in boots, where ladies are, shew their little regard to them or the company.

* * * *Except they have no shoes.*

Ladies dressing and behaving like handmaids, must not be surprized if they are treated as such.

Whisperers of lies and scandal, knowing them to be such, are rather worse than the inventors.—To ALL SUCH,

*Envy and malice must that man perplex,
Who aims at wit, not to reform, but vex;
Which is, if we may judge by Shakespeare's rules,
Always a villain's office, or a fool's.*

In this room the following lines (sent to the Pumper in the year 1773, by a member of the Royal Society, and said by him to have been written by King Edgar) are hung up in a frame:

Scire potestates aquarum usumque bibendi.

Virg.

I.

ALWHYLE ye drynke, 'mydst age and ache ybent,
Ah creepe not comfortlesse beside oure streame;
(Sweete nurse of Hope) Afflyction's downwarde sente;
Wythe styll small voyce, to rouze from thyrstles dreame;
Eache Wyng to prune, that shiftythe everie sprae,
In Wytles flyghte, and chyrpythe life awaie.

II.

Alwhyle ye lave,—such solace may be founde,
 “ When kynde the hande, why ’neath its healyng faynte ?
 “ Payne shall recure the hearte’s corrupted wounde,
 “ Farre gone is that whych feelethe not its playnte.
 “ By kyndrede angel smote, Bethesda gave
 “ Newe vrytues forthe,—and felte her troublede wave.”

III.

Thus drynke, thus lave, nor evermore lamente ;
 Oure sprynges but flowe pale anguish to befriende ;
 Howe faire the meed that followethe contente !
 How bleste to live, and fynde such anguish mende !
 How bleste to dye,—when sufferynge faithe makes sure,
 At life’s high founte,—an everlasting cure ! EDGAR.

There are two setts of Assembly-Rooms in this city, viz. Mr. *Gyde*’s, on the walks leading from the Grove to the Parades ; and the New Rooms to the east of the Circus.

Mr. *Gyde*’s ball room was built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height ; with a very fine stucco cieling. There is in this Room a portrait of the late *Richard Nash*, Esq ; and is elegantly furnished with chandeliers, girandoles, &c. &c.

The card room is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a coved cieling, and has in it another portrait of Mr. *Nash*. Mr. *Gyde* has also two tea rooms which are 40 feet by 24 each.

The New Assembly-Rooms at the east side of the Circus are spacious and elegant. The ground on which they stand, including the court for chairs, and the approach for coaches, is more than an acre and a half. They were built and furnished by a subscription of 70 persons, and cost upwards of 20,000*l*. The first stone was laid on the 24th of May, 1769, by *John Wood*, Esq ; architect, (under whose direction the whole was completed) and opened for the reception of company in October 1771.—The entrance for chairs is on the west side under a portico of the Doric order, from whence three doors open into the hall, in the center of which hangs a chandelier ; and on each side is a fash’d arcade, at the end of which, under trussed coverings, and into two pavillions, the company alight from carriages, and enter without incommoding the chairs. From the hall, through an octogon antichamber in the center of the building, which has four marble chimney pieces,,

pieces, and a cupola richly ornamented, (from whence drops a chandelier) the company are led to the grand ball room by an avenue on the left, to the concert or card-room in front, and to the tea-room on the right.

The ball Room is 105 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high; it is wainscotted 4 feet high, over which the stucco rises 8 feet 6 inches to a rich fret-work, on which stands the subplinth of the order, which is Corinthian, and consists of forty columns and pilasters 12 feet high, with its entablature curiously enriched, above which is a plinth ornamented with a rich Vitruvian scroll, from whence rises the cove eleven feet 6 inches high, the angle bracket of which forms a quarter circle; from the line of the cove into the cieling is a fuffate divided into compartments, which are decorated with garlands, palm and laurel branches, festoons, &c. the cieling is divided into five compartments, the centers of which are large embossed seeds, through which, from the truss'd beams of the roof, hang five chandeliers; the proper colour of the ornaments is interspersed with Naples yellow: The room is lighted from the east, west, and north, by thirteen windows, to which are blinds painted by a masterly hand with variety of figures, vases, &c. which rise over the openings of each window from behind a timber work that supports the column; opposite the windows, on each side of the orchestra, are niches for various figures: The orchestra is 21 feet wide, curvular back'd, and formed into a niche elevated to the level of the cieling: There are seven marble chimney-pieces, decorated with festoons, flowers, leaves, &c. carved in wood.

The Card-room is an octogon of 48 feet diameter; has four marble chimney-pieces properly ornamented; is wainscotted, stucco'd, and cieled, nearly in the same manner, as the ball room; and in the stucco are ornamental frames for portrait paintings. This room has two doors besides that which fronts the entrance, one of which opens to the ball, and the other to the tea room. In this room is a fine portrait of Capt. Wade, Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. Gainsborough.

The Tea-room is 60 feet long, and 42 feet wide, at the west end is a colonnade of the Ionic order, 7 feet wide, consisting of six columns and ten pilasters, 11 feet 6 inches

ches high, with its enriched entablature, which continues round the room; these support the Corinthian of equal number, and form the orchestra, the front of which is bounded with a rich gilded iron railing that extends from column to column; from hence the Corinthian order continues round the room, and consists of thirty columns and pilasters, with their capital festoons, &c. curiously carved in Bath stone; the entablature in stucco; above which is a pedestal wrought in Mosaic work, from whence rises the cove, the line of which is receiv'd by a swelling soffite of laurel leaves interspersed with berries, which are continued to and from each column across and along the ceiling, rolling under each other, and forming by their numerous intersections the most beautiful net work, embellished with garlands, vines, laurel and palm branches, festoons, wreaths of flowers, &c. This room is wainscotted the same as the ball room, has three glass chandeliers, and four marble chimney-pieces properly decorated; and is lighted from the east and south by eight windows. Behind the Ionic colonnade, and under three stone arches, carved with vine branches and grapes, is the bar; from whence, over a side table, the waiters take the tea, &c. to the company.—Leading from the tea room thro' an antichamber, are the ladies drawing-room and water closets; the gentlemen's being in another part of the building.

The card and tea rooms are of the same height as the ball room: And every room is superbly furnished.

The other part of this edifice is appropriated for the dwelling of the master of the rooms, and consists of bedrooms, coffee-room, billiard-room, parlours, kitchen, cellar, bake-house, confectionary, larders, pantries, china closets, large wine vaults, &c. and a commodious cold-bath, with convenient dressing-rooms.

The Amusements and terms of admission at each Rooms are as follow: the subscription to Mr. *Gyde's*, and the New Rooms, (Mr. *Hayward's*) is 10s. to the Gentlemen, & 5s. to the Ladies; for which they are always opened for the company to walk and play at cards, except Sundays, and then alternately, when cards are not allowed. There are two Dress-balls every week, viz. on Monday at Mr. *Hayward's*, and on Friday at Mr. *Gyde's*: The subscription to the dress-balls is one guinea to each room for the season,
or

or as long as the subscription money lasts; for which each subscriber has three tickets.—There are also two cotillion balls every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde's* on Tuesday, and at Mr. *Hayward's* on Thursday; and generally a concert at each room every week, viz. at Mr. *Gyde's* on Tuesday, and at Mr. *Hayward's* on Wednesday, (but they sometimes vary): The subscription to the concert for gentlemen is one guinea, and to the ladies half a guinea; a gentleman's ticket admits two ladies.—The subscription to the cotillion balls is half a guinea to each room, for which every subscriber has one ticket, which is not transferable; but a non-subscriber may be admitted either to concert or cotillion ball on paying 5s.

BATH, OCT. 1, 1771. This day the following new Rules were published by the Master of the Ceremonies, and hung up in the Assembly-Rooms:

“IT being absolutely necessary, that a propriety of dress should be observed at so polite an assembly as that of Bath, it is humbly requested of the company to comply with the following resolutions:

“THAT Ladies who dance minuets be dressed in a suit of clothes, or a full-trimmed sack, with lappets, or dressed hoops, such as are usually worn at St. James's;

“It is requested of those Ladies who do not dance minuets, not to take up the front seats at the balls;

“That no lady dance country-dances in a hoop of any kind, and those who chuse to pull their hoops off, will be assisted by proper servants in an apartment for that purpose;

“That no lady of precedence has a right to take place in country-dances after they have begun;

“The places at the top of the room are reserved for ladies of precedence of the rank of a Peerefs of Great Britain and Ireland, it being found very inconvenient to have seats called for and placed before the company, after the ball has been begun;

“That gentlemen who dance minuets do wear a full-trimmed suit of cloaths, or French frock, hair or wig dressed with a bag;

“Officers in the navy or army in their uniforms are desired to wear their hair or wig *en queue*.

“Ladies are not to appear with hats, nor gentlemen with boots in an evening, after the balls are begun for the season; nor the gentlemen with spurs at the Pump-room in a morning;

“The balls will begin as soon as possible after six o'clock, and finish *precisely* at eleven, even in the middle of a dance;

“That

" That no hazard or unlawful games will be allowed in these rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on *Sundays*;

" That in case any subscriber to the balls shall leave Bath before the season is over, such subscriber may, by leaving an order under their hand, transfer his or her tickets for the remaining part of the season;

" The major part of the company having expressed their desire that the tea, on public ball-nights, may be paid for by every person that comes into the rooms; Mr. Hayward at the New Rooms, and Mr. Gyde at his Rooms, are come to a resolution, that each gentleman and lady on a ball-night are to pay *Six-pence* on their admission at the outer door, which will entitle them to tea.

WILLIAM WADE, M.C."

The General Hospital in this City, for the reception of the sick poor from all parts of the kingdom, next deserves our notice, as 'tis so worthy and laudable a design; the first stone of it was laid the 8th day of *July*, 1738, at the north-east corner of the building, by the Right Hon. *William Pultney*, Esq; afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inscription on it:

This Stone is the first which was laid in the Foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL: GOD preserve the Undertaking!

It is built where the Play-House formerly stood, and is a very elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in depth. The late *Ralph Allen*, Esq; generously gave all the free-stone, (ready wrought) wall-stone, paving stone, and lime stone, used in building it.

The Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1742; and the governors, by the generous benefactions of the public, are now enabled to admit as many patients as the Hospital will hold, which is 113. The President, Treasurers, Physicians, and Surgeons, to the Hospital are as follows, as they stood May 1, 1776.

HENRY HOARE, Esq; President.

DANIEL DANVERS, Esq; }

RALPH ALLEN, Esq; }

BENJ. COLBORNE, Esq; }

Treasurers.

Abel Moysey, M. D. }

Rice Charlton, M. D. }

Robert Gufhart, M. D. }

Physicians.

Mr. H. Wright. }

Mr. P. Ditcher. }

Mr. J. Phillot. }

Surgeons.

CONDI-

CONDITIONS on which PATIENTS are admitted.

I. The case of the patient must be described by some Physician or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time; and this description, together with a certificate of the poverty of the patient, attested by some persons of credit, must be sent in a letter, franked, or post paid, directed to the Register of the General Hospital in Bath.

**** The age of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of his case; and the persons who describe are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms; so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.*

II. After the patient's case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence 'till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Register.

III. Upon receipt of such a letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed, and allowed by two Justices, and three pounds caution money, if from any part of England and Wales; but if the patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution money, to be deposited before admission, is the sum of five pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps, when discharged from the Hospital, in whatever condition they are. But it is necessary, that their cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them three pounds caution money.

††† The intention of the caution money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are discharged from the Hospital, or of their burial in case they die there. The remainder of the caution money, after these expences are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.

**** All poor persons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the Hospital, without having their cases thus described, and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the act of parliament, for the regulation of the hospital, requires.*

N. B. If any patient should have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution money defray the expences thereof. Likewise all persons who shall come into the Hospital without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution money.

The Governors and Trustees of the Hospital have repeatedly, by public advertisement, desired, that all Ministers and Overseers of the poor will be very careful in their

their enquiries into the true circumstances of the person whose certificate of poverty they sign, and will take care that no person may be sent to the Hospital upon their authority, who has sufficient means to obtain the benefit of the Bath waters, without the assistance of that charity.

Here is another Hospital in this City; called *Bellot's Hospital*, and was founded by *Thomas Bellot Esq;* (one of the executors of Lord *Cecil*) in the reign of King *James I.* It is a low piece of building, situate in *Bell-Tree Lane*; this structure is under the guardianship of the corporation, and is appropriated for the use of poor men only, coming to this City for the benefit of the Hot-waters; the number admitted seldom exceeds 18; they have the liberty of bathing *gratis*, have lodging, and an allowance of *rs. 10d.* per week each person.

Besides the above, there is another charitable institution, which deserves the particular encouragement as well of the Inhabitants of this City as of the Company who resort hither; it was begun in the year 1747 for the laudable purpose of supplying the poor labourers of this city (who have no relief from their parishes) with Medicines, Physical Advice, and such other Necessaries as their unhappy cases may require gratis: This charitable undertaking is called the *PAUPER-SCHEME*, and is wholly supported by voluntary subscription: As a demonstration of its utility, we need only observe, that many hundred poor objects are annually relieved by this Charity; there is a meeting of the Subscribers held at the *Grove Coffee-House* the first Monday in every month at one o'clock, and the Physicians and Surgeons who have leisure have agreed to take the objects of this Charity under their care. Subscriptions to this Charity are received by *Dr. Lysons*, the Treasurer, *Mr. Gent*, the Apothecary, and at all the Booksellers and Coffee-Houses.

The Church dedicated to *St. Peter and Paul*, commonly called the *ABBAY*, (supposed to be built on the spot where stood the *Roman* temple of *Minerva*, patroness of the baths (is a noble Edifice built in the shape of a cross, and founded in the year 676, by King *OSRIC*, together with the Abbey-House for Nuns; but in the year 775 King *OFFA* placed therein secular Canons, who being expelled by King *EDGAR*, he instituted Benedictine Monks

in

in their stead; and it was frequently repaired and augmented, till OLIVER KING began the present pile in 1495, which was occasioned by a dream, or vision of his, as related by Sir *John Harrington*. The Bishop, (says he) having been at Bath, imagined, as he one night lay meditating in bed, that he saw the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to which was a fair Olive-tree supporting a crown: The impression was so strong, that the Bishop thought he heard a voice which said, "Let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church." This had such an effect upon the good prelate, that he instantly formed a design to rebuild the Church of *St. Peter and Paul*; accordingly he set the work immediately in hand, and, as Sir *John* concludes, caused his vision to be represented on the outside of it, under the title of *De sursum est*, "it is from on high." — The pious Bishop was prevented from completing this work by death; and upon the dissolution of the religious houses, this Church coming into the King's hands, and the townsmen refusing to purchase it of the King's Commissioners for 500 marks, it was entirely stripped of the lead, glass, iron, timber, and other materials; in which condition, with only the bare walls standing, it remained upwards of 100 years, till 1606, when it was restored to its present state by the pious benefactions of Dr. *James Montague*, then Bishop of this diocese, and other generous benefactors, and made parochial.

The west front of this elegant structure is enriched with several statues, besides a representation of the vision of *Oliver King*, as above related. It contains many curious monuments; has a handsome altar-piece, representing the Wife Men's Offering, given in the year 1725 by General *Wade*, one of the representatives for this city; and an excellent organ, thought by very good judges to be one of the best in *Europe*. This church was formerly called the *Lanthorn of England*, on account of the number and size of its windows; but as it is now inclosed by houses to the north and south, the light is much intercepted; it is a stately and elegant structure, and affords the curious stranger as much speculation as any parochial church of the same standing in England. The tower (which is 162 feet high) has an excellent peal of ten bells. The length, from east to west, is 210 feet, and from north to south 126; the

the breadth of the body and side ailes is 72 feet, and the windows are 52 in number. Here is divine service twice every day, at eleven in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, and was originally set on foot for the accommodation of the company resorting to Bath, as it was thought very necessary that daily Prayers should be performed at one of the places of religious Worship in this City. Therefore the Company are desired to leave their contributions at the *Pump-Room*, Mr. *Gyde's*, and *Coffee-Houses* where Books are opened for that purpose, as it is the only emolument that the Curate receives for his reading prayers twice a day throughout the Year.—The several parishes in Bath are consolidated into one rectory, which is in the gift of the corporation, and has the vicarage of *Lyncomb* and *Widcomb* annexed to it.

The parish church dedicated to *St. James* was re-built (partly at the expence of the parishioners, and partly by voluntary subscription) in the years 1768 and 1769, under the direction and agreeable to the plans of Messrs. *Jelly* and *Palmer*, of this city, architects; and is a very neat building, with free stone fronts in the Gothic taste. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 feet wide within the walls; the roof is supported by four Ionic columns; the cieling is divided into three parts; the middle is finished with an entablature and coving, and the two sides with an architrave only, of the Ionic order. The altar forms a niche set round with columns and pilasters, with a Doric entablature. The tower was rebuilt in 1726, and has a peal of eight musical bells. Here is divine service *Sundays*; and prayers *Wednesday* and *Friday* mornings, and *Saturday* afternoons; and morning prayers on *Saint Days*.

The church dedicated to *St. Michael*, was begun to be re-built about the year 1734, and finished in 1742, at the expence of the inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription in some, and by a rate upon the whole, except a handsome subscription of the late General *Wade*, and a few other private benefactions. It is finished in the Doric Order, with a fine Dome; and is a very neat church in the inside, having a painting of our *Saviour* and another of *Moses* over the Altar, the first done by Mr. *Hoare* of this city, and the other by Mr. *Robinson* of London. It has likewise a musical

sical peal of eight bells. Here is divine service as often as at *St. James's*.

The chapel, near the south-west corner of *Queen-Square*, is dedicated to the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and was built by the late Mr. *Wood*, (by a subscription of several gentlemen, who are now proprietors of it.) The inside is of the Ionic order, and is 57 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 36 in height: The outside is of the Doric order. It was opened on the 25th of Dec. 1734, for divine service; which is performed here twice every day, at eleven and four o'clock.

The *Ogogon* chapel, in *Milfom-Street*, was opened for divine service the 4th of Oct. 1767. It was built at the expence of Mr. *Street*, and the Rev. Dr. *Dechair*, agreeable to the plan of Mr. *Lightholder*, Architect, and is in great esteem for its neatness and elegance. It has a fine Altar-piece, representing the Pool of *Bethesda*, painted by Mr. *Hoare*. Divine service is performed here every *Sunday* at 11 and 5, and prayers every *Wednesday* and *Friday* at 11.

St. Margaret's chapel, (situated in a court which bears its name, in *Brock-street*, near the *Crescent*) was built at the expence of the Rev. Mr. *Martyn*, the late *Cornelius Norton*, Esq; and Mr. *Linley*, organist, under the direction of Mr. *Wm. Linley*, builder. This chapel is built in the Gothic order, with galleries, is 70 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 37 high, besides a large recess for the Altar. The roof having no supporters, makes it very light, spacious, and elegant: In the chapel is an exceeding fine-toned large organ, and two of *Buzaglo's* stoves. Divine service is performed here every *Sunday* at 11 in the forenoon, and 5 in the afternoon, and prayers *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

The chapel dedicated to *St. Michael* is situated near the Hot and Cross Baths; was rebuilt in pursuance of a decree made by Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. Master of the Rolls, on the 13th of *February*, 1716-17. Near it is an Hospital or Alms-house, dedicated to *St. John* the Baptist, (to which the said chapel is annexed) for the support of six poor men and six poor women of this city, who are aged, and incapable of supporting themselves. These poor people have a very comfortable subsistence, and each has a separate room to live and lodge in: It was founded in the Reigo of K. Henry II. by *Reginald Fitz. Jocelaine*, Bishop of this See;—the Alms-house was taken down about the year

year 1728, and rebuilt by his Grace the Duke of *Chandois*, in consideration of some advantages he received when he erected the contiguous buildings, now called *Chandois-court*. The mastership of this hospital and chapel is in the gift of the corporation, but must always be given to a clergyman, who is to perform divine service twice a day in the chapel. Its annual income has of late years so much increased, by the number of houses erected on the land belonging to it, that it is supposed equal to any charity of the same kind in England, and the living superior in point of profit to most other ecclesiastical benefices.—One moiety of the revenue of this charity is the master's; the other is equally divided among the several poor men and women.

The little chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, situated under *Beechen-Cliff*, is under the direction of the rector of *Bath*: Here is divine service every other *Sunday*, when there is not any at *Widcomb*. Adjoining is an Hospital belonging to it, for Idiots, which was rebuilt in 1761.

There are besides several other places of divine worship in this city, viz. The *Presbyterian* Meeting-house, in *Frog-lane*; the *Quakers* Meeting-house, in *Marchant's-court*; the *Baptists* Meeting-house, in *Garrard-street*; *Lady Huntingdon's* chapel for *Methodists*, in *Harlequin-row*; a *Moravian* chapel, in *Monmouth-street*; and a *Roman-Catholic* chapel, (called *Bell-Tree-House*) in *Bell-lane*.

The principal COFFEE-HOUSES here are kept by *Mr. Frappel*, *Mr. Pritchard*, and *Mr. Hayward*. *Mr. Frappel's* is situated in *Orange-Grove*, *Mr. Pritchard's* fronts the *North-Parade*, and is therefore called the *Parade Coffee-House*, and *Mr. Hayward's* adjoining to the *New Rooms*.

The public Grammar-School, situated in *Broad-street*, was originally founded and endowed by King *Edward VI.* with part of the land belonging to the dissolved religious houses. The present building was begun in the year 1752, and the first stone of it laid with great ceremony by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the Corporation, the several companies, and a band of music; on which is the following inscription:

C

Auspicato

Auspicate fergat hocce Domicilium
 Ad humaniores Literas,
 Bonasque Artes diffeminandas
 Bene ac sapienter designatum,
 Hoc jecit Fundamentum.
FRANCISCUS HALES,
 - Hujus Urbis Prætor,
 Mensis Maii Dei 29°
 A. D. MDCCLII.
 Annoque Regnantis
GEORGII SECUNDI 25°

May this Edifice, so well and wisely designed to propagate polite Literature, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, rise auspiciously. **FRANCIS HALES**, Mayor of this City, laid the foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1752, and in the 25th Year of the Reign of **GEORGE II.**

This School is an elegant pile of building, very commodious for the reception of young gentlemen boarders, of whom the Master (who is a Clergyman) has a great number, besides an annual salary from the Corporation. —The Rev. *Walter Robins*, LL. B. late Master of this school, conveyed the right of patronage to the rectory of *Charlcombe*, to the Corporation, to be annexed to the Mastership of the said school for ever.

There is also a Charity School in this city for the education of Citizen's children, in the English language, writing, and accounts, situated on the Borough-walls, near Trim-street, and originally founded in the year 1711, by a voluntary subscription, set on foot by *Robert Nelson*, Esq; Dean *Willis*, (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) and many other persons of distinction: In 1721, it was rebuilt by subscription, and on the 12th of October, Mr. *Hoare* laid the foundation stone, on which is the following inscription, *God's Providence is our Inheritance.* By this institution, 50 boys and 50 girls are cloathed and instructed. Two charity sermons are annually preached at the several churches and chapels for this charity, besides many annual subscriptions and donations, which are placed in the hands of the twelve following

TRUSTEES, for its SUPPORT:

Ralph Allen, Esq; <i>treasurer</i>	Mr. Ald. Bennet
Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Chapman	Mr. Clutterbuck
Rev. Mr. Hele	Mr. Crook
Rev. Mr. Sibley	Mr. Street
Mr. Ald. Wright	Mr. West
Mr. Ald. Bush	Mr. Phillot, sen.

The

The Theatre here is established by royal patent granted to *John Palmer, Esq*; the proprietor: It is situated in Orchard-street, and has lately undergone a total alteration; the form of it, as far as the Pit and Boxes extend, is semicircular; the front on the sides of the stage are adorned with columns of the Doric and Ionic orders, and the ornaments are expressive and bear analogy to the amusements of the place: It is furnished with a large lobby or waiting-room, with proper retiring-rooms, and at the top of the house ventilators are placed to moderate the heat and introduce fresh air: In short, there is nothing omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. The whole was designed and executed by *Mr. Palmer*, architect and builder, of this city, who has displayed an elegance of taste and soundness of judgment, that would not disgrace the most eminent of his profession; and is universally allowed, for its size, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are in general *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays*.

At a little distance from the New Assembly-Rooms, in *Montpellier-Row*, is a large and commodious RIDING-SCHOOL, kept by *Mr. Scrace*, where Ladies and Gentlemen amuse themselves every morning, and are instructed in the art of Horsemanship; the days for Gentlemen are *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*; for Ladies *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. The terms for those who learn to ride, and ride the managed horses, are three guineas per month, or 5s. 3d. each lesson: Those ladies and gentlemen whose horses are kept at livery here, are allowed to ride them in an open ride as well as in the school gratis.

In as particular a manner as the limits of this little tract would admit, we have taken notice of the public structures and charities in this city.—The *Guildhall* next deserves our attention; it is situated in the Market-place, and was rebuilt in the year 1625, agreeable to a plan of *Inigo Jones*, the celebrated architect; the whole structure is of the Doric and Ionic orders, but the south front was taken down about forty years since, and built in a more elegant manner. At the north end of the Hall are the statues of the British King *Coel*, who is said to have given this city its first charter, and *Edgar* a Saxon King, who was crowned in the Abbey Church in full parliament.

anno 973. In the hall is preserved the head of *Minerva*, cast in metal, a very curious piece of antiquity, that was dug up in *Stall-street*, opposite the *Three-Tuns*, in the year 1725: 'Tis said the Society of Antiquarians offered the Corporation, when it was first found, a considerable sum for it. The inside of the hall is ornamented with the pictures of his late Royal Highness *Frederick Prince of Wales*, and his Royal Consort, which are at the upper end, being presented by their Royal Highnesses to the Corporation, on account of the respect shewn them when at *Bath*. His Royal Highness presented them likewise with a magnificent wrought gilt cup and salver, which are used at most public entertainments. Over the door is a picture of the late *Richard Nash, Esq;* painted by *Mr. Hoare*, of this city; and at the bottom of the room are the pictures of the Earl of *Chatham* and Lord *Camden*, both painted likewise by *Mr. Hoare*; and round the hall are hung the pictures of all the members of the Corporation, painted by *Vandyce* at the expence of the late General *Wade*, for their free and unanimous choice of him as their representative in three successive parliaments. The General's picture is also in the hall.

The Quarter-sessions of the peace for the liberties of the city are held in the Guildhall. The city is governed by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, besides twenty Common-Council; though the number of Aldermen (out of which the Mayor and Justices are chosen) is not to exceed ten, or be less than four. The Mayor for the time being, and Recorder, are Justices of the Quorum; and out of the Aldermen are annually chosen two other Justices of the Peace. From among the Common-Council (except the senior, who is always Chamberlain) are yearly chosen Bailiffs or Sheriffs, and two Constables; which, with the Town-clerk, form the whole of the Corporation; tho' this last has no vote upon any affairs of the city.

The powers granted to the Mayor and Corporation of this city, by several charters, for the good order and government thereof, are very full and extensive. A Court of Record is held here every Monday, (by virtue of a charter granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens,) which has cognizance of all personal
actions

actions within the said city or its liberties, in case the debt or damages exceed or amount to 40s. and this court has power of issuing all due processes in as ample a manner as any other court of record in any city, borough, or town corporate in *England*. Of this court the Town-Clerk is the Prothonotary, and the Serjeants at Mace for the time being are the Attornies; and all processes issued from the said court are directed to and returnable by the Bailiffs and Serjeants at Mace for the time being.—And there is now established, by act of parliament, a Court of Requests, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts under 40s. within the city of *Bath*, and liberties and precincts thereof.

The Corporation finding the present Hall and its offices too small, and its situation very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, came to a resolution some time since to erect a new one on the east side of the High-street; and the first stone was accordingly laid by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the rest of the Corporation; on which is the following inscription:—“*This first stone of the Guildhall, erected at the sole expence of the Chamber of this city, was laid the 11th day of February, 1768, and in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, by William Chapman, Esq; Mayor.*”

The completion of this building has been retarded for a few years, owing to a refusal of the inhabitants to give up the leases of their houses, where the new Hall is now building and in great forwardness; but a description of it and the new Markets we must defer giving till the whole is completed.

The principal markets are kept here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter (equal to any in *England*) is brought in from the country every morning; and the butchers who live in the city supply the inhabitants with the best of meat every day in the week. The markets for fish are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and are thought to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom, as well in the goodness as the quantity of sea fish brought to it, and the fresh water fish daily taken from the river *Avon*.

There are two banks established in *Bath*; the first was opened March 1, 1768, by Messrs. *Cam, Clutterbuck, Whitehead, Danvers, and Phillot*, and is situated in Trimstreet: The other was opened March 27, 1775, by Messrs. *Horlock, Mortimer, Anderdon, Goldney, and Street*, and is called the Bath and Somersetshire Bank, and situated in Milcom-street.

In the *Grove*, near the *Abbey-Church*, (called *Orange-Grove*, in compliment to the late Prince of *Orange*) there is an obelisk, which was erected by *Richard Nash, Esq*; in honour to the Prince of *Orange*, who came here for his health just before he married the Princess Royal of *England*, and received great benefit from the waters.—On this obelisk is the following inscription :

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium potu,
Favento DEO,
Ovante BRITANNIA,
Felicetur Restitutæ,
M.DCC.XXXIV.

Thus translated :
In memory of the happy re-
storation of the health of the
PRINCE of ORANGE, by the
drinking of the Bath Waters,
through the favour of GOD,
and to the great joy of BRI-
TAIN, 1734.

Just on the other side of the new bridge, erected by *Wm. Pultney, Esq*; across the *Avon*, leading from the Market-Place to *Bathwick*, is a public garden, called *Spring-Gardens*, very pleasingly and judiciously laid out by Mr. *Wm. Purdie*, for the summer amusement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city, who are allowed to walk here the whole season on paying a subscription of half a crown.—Such ladies and gentlemen who do not subscribe, pay six-pence for admission, and receive a ticket that entitles them to any thing they chuse of that value.—The proprietor being very attentive to please and oblige, meets with much encouragement; and a good deal of company meet almost every evening in this garden to drink tea, &c.—Public breakfasts at 1s. 6d. each, are held here on Mondays and Thursdays, when music attends for dancing.

Near the new bridge built by *Wm. Pultney, Esq*; is a large and convenient new prison, 60 feet in front, and 20 in depth, with a spacious court-yard. Within

Within these last thirty years, the city of *Bath* has so considerably increased in the number of its inhabitants, and the extent and elegance of its buildings, that it is become one of the *most agreeable* as well as *polite* places in the kingdom; many ladies and gentlemen, who formerly only paid it a yearly visit, now reside here constantly.—The inconvenience people of distinction used to suffer from the want of accommodations, is now no more heard of.—To one man's abilities and enterprising genius is *Bath* indebted for an elegance in its buildings superior to any other place in England; and to one other man does it chiefly owe its present flourishing state:—The names of Mr. *Wood* and Mr. *Nash* will be mentioned with gratitude and respect by the latest posterity.

Mr. *Wood's* skill and judgment in architecture was hardly to be equalled by any person of his time; and every body saw with pleasure the prosperity of all his undertakings.—His first step in the improvement of our buildings, was the beginning to build *Queen-square*, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 27th of *January*, 1729, and is a magnificent pile of building.—In this square is a garden, encompassed by stone ballustrades, and agreeably laid out in pleasing walks; in the center of which is an obelisk, 70 feet high, on which is the following inscription cut in marble:

*In memory of honours bestow'd,
And in gratitude for benefits conferred in this city,*

*By his Royal Highness
FREDERICK, Prince of WALES,*

And his Royal Consort,

In the year 1738,

This obelisk is erected, by

RICHARD NASH, Esq.

•The ancient city of *Bath* is said to have been built by King *Alfred*, about the year 900, and was surrounded by a wall, part of which is still standing, called the *Borough-Walls*; on the outside of which, in the memory of many persons now living, there was scarce a house standing, except in *Walcot-street*, *Broad-street*, and *Horse-street*.—After the building of the *Square*, Mr. *Wood* planned several

veral streets contiguous thereto; and on the 10th of *March*, 1739, laid the foundation of the *North* and *South Parades*, *Pierpoint-street*, *Duke-street*, &c. which he lived to see completed: And some time before his death, which was in *May*, 1754, he laid out the plan for erecting that beautiful circular pile of building, called the *King's Circus*, the houses of which are built uniform, and consist of three orders, viz. the *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Corinthian*. In the centre of this circle is a reservoir of water, arched over, and fed by two or three fine springs, which supply the whole neighbourhood. There are three streets which have a communication with the *Circus*, viz. *Gay-street*, *Bennet-street*, and *Brock-street*; the first of which leads to *Queen-Square*; the next to the *New Assembly-rooms* and the buildings in *Landsdown-road*; and the latter to the *Royal-Crescent*, a noble pile of building, built in an elliptical form, with one order of *Ionic* pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding as fine a prospect as fancy can conceive. (*The elevation of this building may be seen in the annexed plate.*)

From the æra of *Mr. Wood's* death we may date the growing spirit for building in this city: But as a minute description of every new building is not the design of this treatise, we shall only observe, that *uniformity* is what every builder adheres to, and that in point of elegance, no city, perhaps, in *Europe*, can vie with *Bath* in its buildings; nor is any city more advantageously situated for carrying it on, as the ashlar stone with which all the houses are built, is dug from quarries on the hills around it.—For a perfect account of the several new streets, &c. our readers are referred to a new and correct plan of *Bath*, upon a sheet of royal paper, which may be had of *W. Taylor*, the publisher of this treatise.

The *North*, *South*, and *West* gates of this city have been taken down by the Corporation, in order to make the avenues to this ancient city as open as possible, and they are very attentive in making every thing convenient and commodious. The late act of parliament for paving, cleansing, and enlightening the city and its liberties, is very strictly adhered to; and a regular night watch kept in different parts thereof, to prevent disturbances, &c.

The

The public roads about *Bath* have been much improved within these few years, and the access to the hills, *Claverton* and *Lansdown*, (which were formerly very difficult) is now rendered safe, easy, and pleasant, either on horseback or in carriages. The air that you breathe in on these hills is very beneficial to invalids, who ride to restore their health, especially that of *Lansdown*; for the inhabitants of three or four houses, that are built on it, often live to the age of 100 years and upwards. Here you have a fine view of the *Bristol* channel, city of *Bristol*, part of *Wales*, and great part of *Glocestershire*, *Worcestershire* and *Wiltshire*; and there is one point of view where the cities of *Bath* and *Bristol* may be seen at the same time.—The soil of this down produces the finest herbage in England for sheep, and the *Lansdown* mutton is esteemed the best and sweetest in all *Europe*.—This down takes its name from a monument erected on it by Lord *Lansdown*, in memory of his grandfather Sir *Bevil Granville*, who was there killed in an action between him and Sir *William Waller*, in the civil wars in the reign of King *Charles the First*. In this battle, on the king's side, which was commanded by the Marquis of *Hereford*, the King's horse was so shaken, that of 2000, which were upon the field in the morning, there were not above 600 left after the action. This * monument is elegantly built with freestone within a square of 21 feet.

Claverton Down (on which we have four days' races every year in the month of *September*, and is reckoned to be as polite a meeting as any in *England* next to *Newmarket*) is also a very pleasant and agreeable airing for invalids, by whom it is much frequented; it takes its name from a little village situated in the vale beyond it; and commands a delightful prospect of the city of *BATH*, and the vale between *BATH* and *BRISTOL*.—To the right, as you ascend this down, is a seat that belonged to the late *Ralph Allen*, Esq; but now to the Bishop of *Glocester*, called *Prior-park*, which commands a prospect as beautiful as the imagination conceive, the city of *Bath* being the chief object; the seat consists of a house in the center, two pavilions

* See a print of it published by Mr. Frederick.

pavillions, and two wings of offices, all united by arcades, and making a continued curv'd line of building about 1000 feet in front, of which the house takes about 150, and is of the Corinthian order, elevated upon a rustic basement crowned with a ballustrade; the center advancing forward, and making one of the largest and most correct portico's in the kingdom.

In the street leading to *Claverton* down, is a fine Cold Bath, kept by Mr. *Greenaway*, which is supplied by a spring of excellent water.

There are many other rides about this city, more agreeable than the above downs in cold tempestuous weather, being sheltered by the hills on each side, viz. to the village of *Kelston*, the lower road to *Bristol*, and the *London* road; in the former of which you have many fine prospects of the adjacent hills, and of the river *Avon*, which runs beneath in a serpentine direction.

The following regulations the chairmen of *Bath* are now subject to, as specified by a late act of parliament:—The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, or any five or more of them, whereof the Mayor for the time being to be one, shall licence all. or any person or persons who shall carry or keep any glass chair, or bath chair, within the said city of *Bath*, or the liberties and precincts thereof; the charge of every such licence is not to exceed the sum of *three shillings*, which is to be paid by every respective chairman, besides the duty of the stamps; and the number of glass and bath chairs so licenced shall not be under 70.* The said licence shall be granted for the term of one year, from the date of each respective licence, and no longer.

The chairs thus licenced are to have a mark of distinction by figure, or otherwise, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall think proper; and the said mark shall be placed on the back of every chair, or in the most conspicuous and convenient place to be taken notice of. And if any person or persons presume to carry any glass or bath chair
within

* The present number of licenced chairs is upwards of 100.

within the city of Bath, the liberties or precincts thereof, without such leave or licence; for every such offence, he or they shall forfeit the sum of *thirteen shillings and four pence*: And the chairmen shall keep such stands or places with their chairs, as the Mayor and Justices of the said city, for the time being, shall by any writing under their hands, to be affixed up on the *Guildhall*, and in the *Pump-Room*, order, direct, and appoint; and if any chairman refuses to obey such orders or directions as aforesaid, for every such offence he shall forfeit the sum of *ten shillings*; and upon complaint, the justices of the said city may suspend any of the said chairmen from working, for any time not exceeding forty days.

No chairman can demand for any one fare from any part within the walls of the said city, more than the sum of *six-pence*; or to any place not exceeding the distance of 500 yards, more than *six-pence*; and for any greater length, not exceeding one measured mile, or 1760 yards, the sum of *one shilling*; and no more than the sum of *six-pence* for every half hour's waiting, and so proportionably for any longer space of time. No chairman shall be required or obliged to carry any chair out of the liberties of the said city on the north and west side thereof; nor farther than the foot of *Beechen-cliff*, *Widcombe-Hill*, *Claverton-Down*, and *Bathwick-Down*, on the south and east side of the city.

Any person the said chairmen shall at any time carry, may cause them to stop as often as he or she shall require, so as such persons do not detain the chair above the space of ten minutes in every *six-penny* fare, or twenty minutes in every *twelve-penny* fare; and in case any chairman shall refuse to carry any such fare, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his fare or hire than the several rates by act of parliament, or shall utter any abusive language, or offer any other insult to the person he so carries; such chairman so offending, and being convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of *ten shillings*, one moiety of which is to go to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the city: No chairman shall make use of any other chair than what shall be so marked: And that no person shall

blot

blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the mark or figure of distinction appointed by the said Mayor and Aldermen, under the forfeiture of *three pounds* for every such offence. —If any person does refuse or neglect to pay any chairman or chairmen the money justly due to him or them for carrying in his or their chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any such chair, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen, on complaint thereof, to grant a warrant to bring before them the person against whom such complaint shall be made, and upon proof made by one or more witnesses upon oath, to award reasonable satisfaction to the parties grieved for his damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay and make such satisfaction, to issue out warrants of distress, to levy the same on the offender's goods and chattles; and for want of distress, to commit the party or parties so offending to prison for one month, or until such satisfaction be made; and such penalty, so to be recovered, shall be applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish wherein such offence shall be committed.

Any gentleman may use a chair of his own, and appoint any person or persons to carry the same, as he or they respectively shall think proper; provided that no chairman hired or employed to carry such chair or chairs as aforesaid, shall carry any other fare than such person and his family, so hiring them as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence the sum of *ten shillings*. Every person so hiring his own chairmen, shall enter such chair, with the names of the chairmen, in the office of the clerk of the peace for the said city; for which entry no fee or reward is required.

N. B. All the chairmen are ordered to keep their stands when attending at the Pump-Room, in the Church-Yard; at Mr. Gyde's Room, in Orange-Grove; and at Mr. Frappel's Coffee-House, in Orange-Grove: It is ordered, that no more than four chairs wait at the door of the said Pump-Room, or either of the said public rooms, at one time, under the penalty of *ten shillings* for each offence; and no chair is to attend the door of the said Coffee-house, under the penalty of *ten shillings* for each offence.—All prosecutions for any offence must be commenced within
three

three months next after the offence is committed, and all disputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the said city, who attend at the Guildhall every Monday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine all complaints, relating to chairmen, &c. &c.

To make this little treatise the more useful to strangers, we have annexed the following correct table of the distances between the several parts of this city :

From the front door of Mr. Gyde's Rooms,

	<i>Yards.</i>
To the corner house, northward, on the west side of Queen-square, thro' Green-street, is	773
To the corner house, westward, on the north side of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	756
To the same house, thro' Green-street, is	763
To the S. E. corner of the Square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	606
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	613
To the north-east corner of the Square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	608
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	715
To the N. end of Barton-street, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	784
To the same place thro' Green-street, is	791
To the north door of Walcot-church, is	1128
To the first house in Bladud's buildings, is	596
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	876
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	700
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is	1271
To the Angel-Inn over the bridge, thro' the Church-yard, is	761
To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	628
To the Cold Bath, kept by Mr. Greenaway, is	751
To the White-Hart, at the foot of Claverton-down, is	1101
To the gate of the Town-wall at the end of St. John's-Court, is	499
To the house in St. John's-Court opposite the same gate, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	501
To the corner house of King's mead-square, next to West-gate, is	439
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	301

From the PUMP-ROOM,

To the corner house, northward, on the west side of Queen-square, is	580
To the corner house, westward, on the north side of Queen-square, is	569

	<i>Yards.</i>
To the north-east corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	521
To the south-east corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	419
To the north end of Barton-street, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	594
To the north door of Walcot-church, is	1074
To the first house in Bladud's buildings, is	540
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	822
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	513
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is	1030
To the Angel-Inn over the bridge, is	548
To the Cold Bath, is	672
To the Grove Coffee-House, is	140
To Mr. Gyde's Rooms, is	234
To the last house on the North Parade, is	490
To the last house on the South Parade, is	502
To West-gate, is	233
To Trim-bridge, is	260
To the White-Hart at the foot of Claverton-Down, is	972
To Spring-Gardens, is	472

From the GUILD-HALL,

To the last house on the North-Parade, is	405
To Westgate, is	291
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	573
To the north-west corner of Queen-square, is	622
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is	1090
To the upper end of Belmont-row, is	722
To the further side of the bridge, is	646

From the N. E. corner of the Grove Coffee-House,

To the north-east corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	617
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	624
To the S. E. corner of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	515
To the same corner of the Square, thro' Green-street, is	522
To the corner house, westward, on the N. side of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	665
To the corner house, northward, on the W. side of Queen-square, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	676
To the N. end of Barton-street, thro' Bridewell-lane, is	693
To the same place, thro' Green-street, is	700
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	392
To the Angel-Inn, over the bridge, thro' the Church-yard, is	670

Or, Useful POCKET COMPANION.

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Yards.

To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is	-	719
To the Cold Bath, thro' the Church-yard, is	-	794
To the White-Hart at the foot of Claverton-down, is	-	1144
To Cornwell-House, is	-	714
To the first house in Bladud's-buildings, is	-	502
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	-	785
To the north door of Walcot Church, is	-	1037
To the gate that opens into the Town-common, is	-	1126
To Dr. Rye's house in Wood-street, is	-	496
To the door beyond Mrs. Luther's house, in King's-mead-street, is	-	500
To Mr. Robinson's house, in Milfom-street, is	-	496

From the New-Rooms,

To the center house in the Royal Crescent, is	-	506
To Mr. Lloyd's house in Lansdown-Road, thro' Murfet-street, is	-	620
To the first house in Walcot-Parade, is	-	720
To the first house in Charles-street, on the left hand, is	-	637
To the lower house in Bond-street, is	-	538
To Dr. Moysey's house in the Square, is	-	509
To the General Hospital, is	-	577
To the Bear Inn, through Milfom-street, is	-	677
To the Town-Hall, through Broad-street, is	-	726
To the Bank in Trim-street, through the Square, is	-	596
To the iron gate in the Town-wall, thro' the square, that leads to St. John's Court, is	-	598
To the last house on the Queen's Parade, is	-	488
To Mr. Taylor's, the grocer, in the Market-place, is	-	552

From the OCTOGON CHAPEL,

To the first house in Brock-street, on the right hand, is	-	523
To the last house in Brock-street, on the right hand, is	-	671
To the center house in Westgate-Buildings, is	-	400
To the last house in Belmont-row, is	-	534
To the first house on St. James's Parade, is	-	517
To the first house in Axford's Buildings, is	-	584
To the last house in New King's-street, is	-	598
To No. 12, in Paragon Buildings, is	-	504

From the PLAY-HOUSE,

To the Bear Inn, is	-	418
To the first house in Milfom-street, on the left hand, thro' the Market-place, is	-	73

	Yards,
To the Pelican in Walcot-street, is - - -	752
To Mr. Taylor's, the grocer, in the Market-place, is -	524
To the first house in King's-mead-street, is - -	700
To the Boarding-school in Trim-street, is - - -	733

Having given the reader a clear and concise description of the city of Bath and its environs, as well as of such particulars as may be more immediately interesting to those who visit this city, the following short account of

RICHARD NASH, Esq;

the person to whom it is peculiarly indebted for its present flourishing state, will, it is presumed, add to the entertainment of every reader.

RICHARD NASH, Esq; was born in the town of *Swansea*, in *Glamorganshire*, on the 18th of October, in the year 1673. His father was a gentleman whose principal income arose from a partnership in a glass-house; his mother was niece to Col. *Poyer*, who was killed by *Oliver Cromwell*, in defending *Pembroke Castle* against the rebels.

He was educated under Mr. *Mattocks*, at *Carmarthen School*, and from thence sent to *Jesus College, Oxford*, in order to prepare him for the study of the law. The first method he took to distinguish himself at College, was not by application to study, but his assiduity for intrigue. —His stay at College was, on that account, but of short duration.

The next step he took was, to purchase himself a pair of colours in the army, which situation he thought the best adapted to gratify his inclination for gallantry. —He soon became disgusted with the life of a soldier, quitted the army, and entered his name as a student in the *Temple-books*, and here went to the very summit of second-rate luxury. In this manner Mr. *Nash* spent some years about town, till at last his genteel appearance, his constant civility, his polite manly behaviour, and, what is still more, his great goodness of heart, gained him the acquaintance
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J. Hume Sculp

Richard Nash Esq.^r

*From an Original Painted by M^r. Hoare,
& presented to the Corporation of the
CITY of BATH.*

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and esteem of several persons qualified to lead the fashion both by birth and fortune.

About this time, (the latter end of the last century) the city of Bath was reckoned one of the poorest cities in England; the buildings were extremely mean, and the inhabitants rude and unpolite.—There were neither Ball-Rooms, nor places of amusement.—A few families of distinction resorted here, for about 6 or 7 weeks in the spring, and when the company were numerous enough to form a dance, they repaired to the Bowling-Green, open and exposed to the air, attended by a Violin and Hautboy. And in this situation it continued till the year 1703, when Capt. *Webster*, who was a resident of Bath, took upon himself the regulation of the amusements, and conducted the company to the Town-hall. Ten couple were then thought a large assembly; and the gentlemen paid only a half-guinea subscription.—The accommodations were very indifferent, few houses being capable of receiving any family of distinction; and even in the memory of several persons now living, there was only one sashad house in the city.—Thus circumstanced was Bath, and thus confined were its amusements, when Mr. *Nash* first visited it, with several others of his friends;—he was introduced to Capt. *Webster*, an intimacy between them commenced, and he was called the Captain's Aid-de-camp. The inhabitants of the city, as well as the quality, took every instance to shew their great respect for Mr. *Nash*, and on the death of Capt. *Webster*, about the year 1710, he was unanimously elected to that seat of government which he so gloriously filled upwards of fifty years.

The band of music, (consisting of only five indifferent performers) used to play in the Grove every morning and evening under large trees, which were cut down about 40 years since. But soon after the Pump-Room was built, the physicians solicited Mr. *Nash* to lead the company there, which he did, and instantly set on foot a subscription for a good band of music; the Pump-Room was put under the care of a proper officer; large sums were raised for repairing the roads about the city; the houses and

streets began to improve, and ornaments were lavished upon them even to profusion.—A few years after, Mr. *Thomas Harrison* erected a handsome Assembly-Room, for the reception of the company;—and Mr. *Nash* had a satisfactory pleasure (the greatest he could enjoy) of seeing the city of Bath flourish in so rapid a manner under his administration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe for the politeness of its amusements, elegance of its accommodations, &c.

Some time before Mr. *Nash's* decease, Nature gave warning of his approaching dissolution: The worn machine had run itself down to an utter impossibility of repair; and he died at his house in St. *John's Court* in Bath, on the 3d of Feb. 1761, aged 87 years, sincerely regretted by every inhabitant of this city, to which he had been so long and so great a benefactor.

In three or four days after his decease, his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, with great solemnity.—About five the procession moved from his house: The charity girls, two and two, preceded; next the boys of the Charity-School, singing a solemn occasional hymn; next a large band of music, sounding at proper intervals a dirge; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by the six senior aldermen; the masters of the Assembly-rooms following as chief mourners. The croud was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with spectators.

Soon after his death, was published, “A Sketch of the Life, Character, and Manners of the late *Richard Nash*, Esq;—written by the late Dr. *Oliver*.”

“*Imperium in Imperio*——

“*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.”

“He was by birth a gentleman, an ancient Briton; by education, a student in Jesus College, Oxford; by profession ——, his natural genius was too volatile for any.
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—He tried the army and the law; but soon found his mind superior to both—he was *born to govern*. His dominion was not like that of other legislators, over the servility of the vulgar, but over the pride of the noble and the opulent. His public character was great, as it was self-built and self-maintained: His private amiable, as it was grateful, beneficent, and generous. By the force of his genius he erected the city of *Bath* into a province of pleasure, and became, by universal consent, its legislator and ruler. He planned, improved, and regulated, all the amusements of the place; his fundamental law was, that of *good-breeding*;—*hold sacred decency and decorum*, his constant maxim: Nobody, however exalted by beauty, blood, titles, or riches, could be guilty of a breach of it unpunished: The penalty, *his disapprobation, and public shame*.

“ To maintain the sovereignty he had established, he published *Rules of Behaviour**, which, (from their propriety) acquired the force of laws; and which the highest never infringed, without immediately undergoing the public censure.

“ He *kept the Men in order*, by wisely prohibiting the wearing swords in his dominions; by which means he prevented sudden passion from causing the bitterness of unavailing repentance. In all quarrels he was chosen umpire; and so just were his decisions, that peace generally triumphed, crowned with the mutual thanks of both parties.

“ He *kept the Ladies in good humour and decorum*, by a nice observation of the rules of place and precedence; by ordaining scandal to be the infallible mark of a foolish head and a malicious heart, always rendering more suspicious the reputation of her who propagated it, than that of the person abused.

“ Of the young, the gay, the heedless fair, just launching upon the dangerous sea of pleasure, he was ever, unsolicited,

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* See pages 21—2.

solicited, (sometimes unregarded) the kind protector; humanely correcting even the mistakes in dress, as well as improprieties in conduct: Nay, often warning them, tho' at the hazard of his life, against the artful snares of designing men, or an improper acquaintance with women of doubtful characters. Thus did he establish his government on pillars of honour and politeness, which could never be shaken; And maintained it for full half a century, with reputation, honour, and undisputed authority; beloved, respected, and revered.

“ Of his private character be it the first praise, that while by his conduct, the highest ranks became his subjects, he himself became the servant of the poor and the distressed, whose cause he ever pleaded among the rich, and enforced with the prevailing eloquence of a good example: They were ashamed not to relieve those wants, to which they saw him administer with so noble a heart and so liberal a hand. Nor was his munificence confined to particulars, he being, to all the public charities of the city, a liberal benefactor; not only by his own most generous subscriptions, but by always assuming in their behalf the character of a sturdy beggar, which he performed with such an authoritative address to all ranks without distinction, that few of the worst hearts had courage to refuse what their own inclinations would not have prompted them to bestow.

“ Of a noble public spirit, and a warm grateful heart, the obelisk in the Grove, and the beautiful pyramid in the Square, are magnificent testimonies: The one erected to preserve the memory of a most interesting event to his country,—the restitution of health, by the healing waters of this place, to the illustrious Prince of Orange, who came hither in a most languishing condition: The other, a noble offering of thanks to the late Prince of Wales, and his royal consort, *for favours bestowed, and honours by them conferred in this city.*

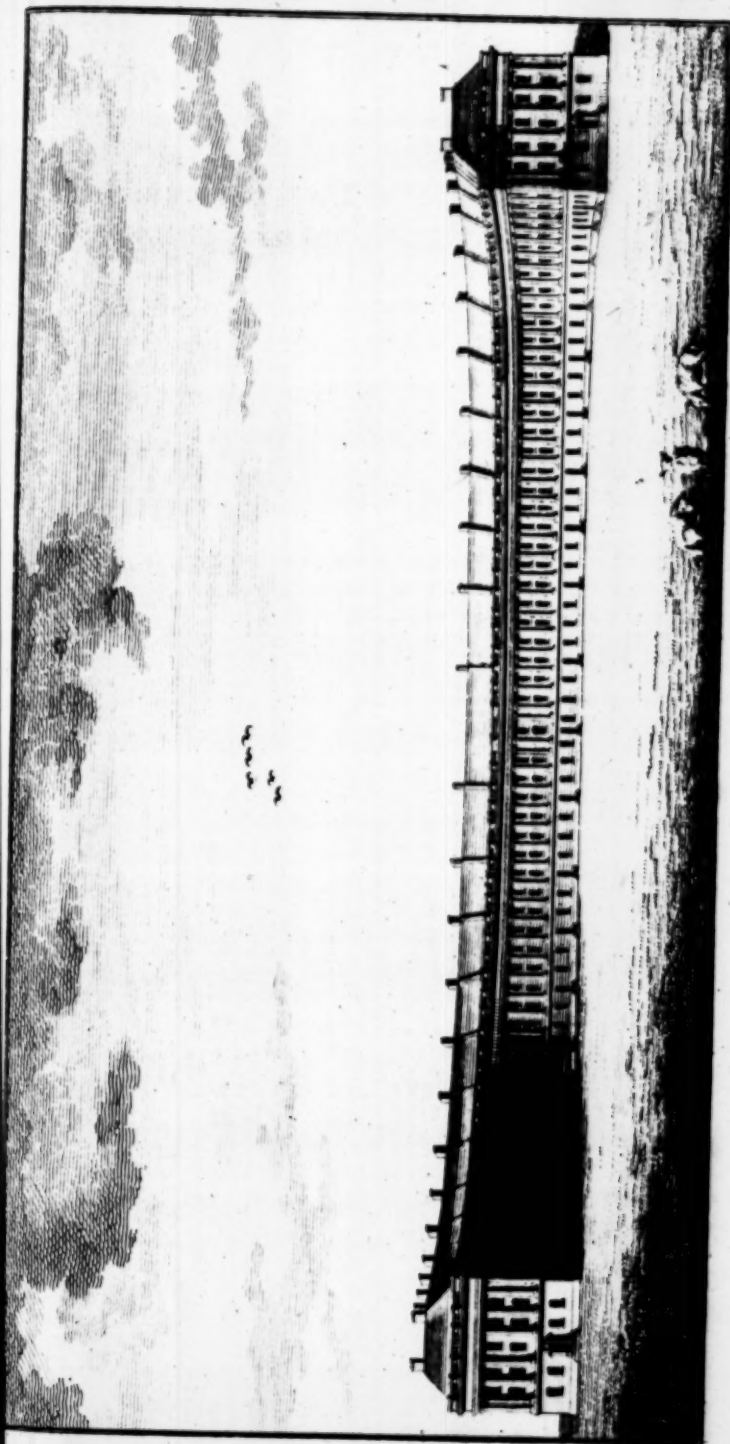
“ His long and peaceful reign of absolute power was so tempered by his excessive good-nature, that no instance
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The Royal CRESCENT.

J. Collyer sculp.



can be given either of his own cruelty, or of his suffering that of others to escape its proper reward. An example unprecedented amongst absolute monarchs !

“ Reader !—This Monarch was a Man, and had his foibles and his faults ! which we should wish covered with the veil of Good-nature, made of the same piece with his own : But Truth forceth us unwillingly to confess, his passions were strong ; which, as they fired him to act strenuously in good, hurried him to some excesses of evil.

“ His fire, not used to be kept under by early restraint, burst out too often into flaming acts, without waiting for the cool approbation of his judgment.

“ His generosity was so great, that prudence often whispered him, in vain, that she feared it would enter the neighbouring confines of profusion : His charity so unbounded, that the severe might suspect it sometimes to be the offspring of folly and ostentation.

“ With all these, (be they foibles, follies, faults, or frailties) it will be difficult to point out, amongst his contemporary Kings of the whole earth, more than one who hath fewer, or less pernicious to mankind.

“ His existence (for life it scarcely might be called) was spun out to so great an age, that the man was sunk, like many former heroes, in the weakness and infirmities of exhausted nature ; The unwilling tax all animals must pay for multiplicity of days.

“ Over this closing scene, Charity long spread her all-covering mantle ; and dropped the curtain, before the poor actor, though he had played his part, was permitted to quit the stage. Now may she protect his memory !

“ Every friend to Bath, every lover of decency, decorum, and good breeding, must sincerely deplore the loss of so-excellent a governor.”

The immediate successor of Mr. *Nash*, in the office of Master of the Ceremonies, was Mr. *Collett*, who did not continue to reign long, before Mr. *Derrick* was chosen to that office, and kept it, notwithstanding the great opposition he met with, till his death, which was on the 28th of March, 1769; when there were two candidates to succeed him, viz. Mr. *Brereton* and Mr. *Plomer*.—Each of these gentlemen were powerfully supported by the company then at *Bath*; a paper war was a long time continued; a poll demanded and carried on, in which each claimed a superiority of numbers,* and both acted for one night as Master of the Ceremonies; nor can we pretend to say how far discord and opposition might have been carried, had not a reconciliation been effected by a very respectable Committee selected by the friends of each party, who unanimously agreed to allow each candidate a ball, and to equally divide the surplus of that year's subscription, amounting to near 500*l.* between them, on condition that they resigned their pretensions to the Mastership of the Ceremonies, which they consented to:—And Capt. WADE, nephew to the late General WADE, was appointed to that office, and officiated at a very numerous and splendid ball on Friday night, the 18th of April, 1769, when the greatest satisfaction and complacency was expressed by all the company.

The Company (even those who were the most sanguine partizans of Mr. *Brereton* and Mr. *Plomer*) unanimously testified their approbation of the choice of Capt. WADE, and opened a subscription to present him with a GOLD MEDALLION, to be worn by him as a proper mark of distinction.—The Medallion is made of fine gold, enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one side is a raised figure of *Venus*, with a golden apple in one hand, and a rudder in the other: The motto, *Venus decens*. The reverse is a wreath of laurel: The motto, *Arbiter Elegantiæ, Communi Consensu*.

* Every Subscriber to the balls, whether lady or gentleman, resident at Bath, has a right to vote for Master of the Ceremonies.

MACHINES, WAGGONS, and CARRIERS,
to and from BATH.

FLYING MACHINES to LONDON, (from the beginning of April to Michaelmas,) set out from the White-Lion, and the Greyhound in the Market-Place, and the White-Hart in Stall Street, BATH, every night (except *Saturday*) at eleven o'clock, and arrive in London the next evening; that from the White-Lion inns at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-street; that from the Greyhound at the Belle-Savage, Ludgate-Hill; and that from the White-Hart at the Swan, Holborn-bridge, London. Passengers to pay 1l. 5s. each, and are allowed 14lb. weight of luggage, all above to pay three halfpence per lb.

DILIGENCES for LONDON in one Day,

Set out every morning at four o'clock, from the White-Lion, in the Market-Place, and the Pelican-inn in Walcot-street, Bath; and arrive in London about eight in the evening, carrying three passengers each; that from the White-Lion inns at the Three-Cups in Bread-street, and that from the Pelican at the Swan with 2 Necks Doctors Commons. Passengers to pay 1l. 8s. each, and are allowed 10lb. weight of luggage, for all above to pay three halfpence per lb. N. B. That from the White-Lion does not travel on Sundays.

DILIGENCE for WEYMOUTH, during the Summer,
(through Frome, Maiden-Bradley, Wincanton,
Sherborne, and Dorchester,)

Sets out every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning, from the Pelican-inn in Walcot-street; and comes in every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the evening; carrying three passengers at 18s. each, and allowing 10lb. weight of luggage; for all above to pay one penny per pound. Inns at the Golden Lion, Weymouth.

DILIGENCE for BRISTOL,

Sets out every morning at eight o'clock, and at four in the afternoon, (except Sundays) from the Pelican-inn in Walcot-street, Bath, and the Lamb-inn in Broad-Mead, Bristol. Carrying three passengers at 2s. 6d. each.

MACHINES

MACHINES *in two Days,*

From Bath for London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive in London, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Machine from the White-Lion inns at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-street; that from the White-Hart at the White-Swan, Holborn-bridge; that from the Grey-Hound at the Belle-Savage, Ludgate-hill; and that from the Christopher at the One Bell in the Strand. Passengers 1l. 5s. each; allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay three halfpence per lb. The books for each Machine are kept at the respective inns they set out from, where places are to be taken.

POST-COACHES *in two Days, at 3d. per Mile,*

From Bath for London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive in London Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: That from the White-Hart inns at the Rose, Holborn-bridge; and that from the White-Lion at the Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross. Passengers 1l. 8s. allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay 1½d. per pound.

MACHINES *from BATH for BRISTOL.*

There are three Machines set out from BATH every morning at nine o'clock, viz. from the Tuns in Stall-street, and the Christopher and Greyhound in the Market-place. The Machine from the Tuns inns at the White-Lion, and that from the Christopher at the White-Hart, in Broad-street, Bristol; and that from the Greyhound at the Bell in Thomas-street.

In the afternoon there are two more Machines for Bristol, one from the Tuns, and the other from the Angel in Westgate-street, Bath: That from the Tuns inns at the White-Lion in Broad-street, and that from the Angel, at the Bell in Thomas-street, Bristol.—They all carry inside passengers at 2s. each, except from the Angel, and that 1s. 6d. each.

MACHINE *from BATH to EXETER in a Day and a half,*

Sets out every Monday and Friday morning at five o'clock during the summer, and at six in the winter, from the
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the Lamb-Inn in Stall-street, Bath, and inns at the New-Inn, Exeter; lies at Taunton going down, and at Bridgewater coming up, getting into Exeter, and Bath, the second day to dinner. Inside passengers 1l. 1s. allowed 14lb. weight, all above one penny per lb.

POST-COACH *from BATH for OXFORD,*

In one day, (from Lady-Day to Michaelmas) every Wednesday and Saturday at four in the morning; comes in from Oxford every Monday and Thursday in the evening; inns at Bath, at the Angel, in Westgate-street; and at Oxford, at the Cross Inn in the Corn-market. Inside passengers, 1l. 1s. allowed 20lb. weight each; for all above 1d. per lb. This Machine meets the Exeter coach at Bath, both journies. In the winter, it goes only once a week, in two days, viz. Thursday morning at six o'clock, and comes in from Oxford Tuesday evening.

MACHINE *from BATH for SALISBURY in one day,*

Sets out from the Angel, near the Bridge, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and comes in Tuesdays and Fridays. Inns at the Red-Lion in Milford-street, Salisbury. Passengers 8s. each, are allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay one halfpenny per lb.

W A G G O N S.

The FLYING WAGGONS set out from Bath to London every Sunday and Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath Wednesday and Saturday mornings early.—The Slow Waggon set out from Bath every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at ten o'clock, and arrive in London the Friday, Monday, and Tuesday following at noon; set out from London every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings at five o'clock, and arrive in Bath Saturday, Monday, and Thursday, at two in the afternoon.—Mr. Wiltshire's Waggon set up at the White-Swan, Holborn-bridge, London, and call at the White-Bear, and Old White-horse Cellar, Piccadilly; Mr. James's Waggon set up at the Three Cups in Bread-street, London, and call at the
Black

MACHINES *in two Days,*

From Bath for London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive in London, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Machine from the White-Lion inns at the Saracen's-Head in Friday-street; that from the White-Hart at the White-Swan, Holborn-bridge; that from the Grey-Hound at the Belle-Savage, Ludgate-hill; and that from the Christopher at the One Bell in the Strand. Passengers 1l. 5s. each; allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay three halfpence per lb. The books for each Machine are kept at the respective inns they set out from, where places are to be taken.

POST-COACHES *in two Days, at 3d. per Mile,*

From Bath for London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive in London Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays: That from the White-Hart inns at the Rose, Holborn-bridge; and that from the White-Lion at the Golden-Cross, Charing-Cross. Passengers 1l. 8s. allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay 1½d. per pound.

MACHINES *from BATH for BRISTOL.*

There are three Machines set out from BATH every morning at nine o'clock, viz. from the Tuns in Stall-street, and the Christopher and Greyhound in the Market-place. The Machine from the Tuns inns at the White-Lion, and that from the Christopher at the White-Hart, in Broad-street, Bristol; and that from the Greyhound at the Bell in Thomas-street.

In the afternoon there are two more Machines for Bristol, one from the Tuns, and the other from the Angel in Westgate-street, Bath: That from the Tuns inns at the White-Lion in Broad-street, and that from the Angel, at the Bell in Thomas-street, Bristol.—They all carry inside passengers at 2s. each, except from the Angel, and that 1s. 6d. each.

MACHINE *from BATH to EXETER in a Day and a half,*

Sets out every Monday and Friday morning at five o'clock during the summer, and at six in the winter, from
the

the Lamb-Inn in Stall-street, Bath, and inns at the New-Inn, Exeter; lies at Taunton going down, and at Bridge-water coming up, getting into Exeter, and Bath, the second day to dinner. Inside passengers 1l. 1s. allowed 14lb. weight, all above one penny per lb.

POST-COACH *from* BATH *for* OXFORD,

In one day, (from Lady-Day to Michaelmas) every Wednesday and Saturday at four in the morning; comes in from Oxford every Monday and Thursday in the evening; inns at Bath, at the Angel, in Westgate-street; and at Oxford, at the Cross Inn in the Corn-market. Inside passengers, 1l. 1s. allowed 20lb. weight each; for all above 1d. per lb. This Machine meets the Exeter coach at Bath, both journies. In the winter, it goes only once a week, in two days, viz. Thursday morning at six o'clock, and comes in from Oxford Tuesday evening.

MACHINE *from* BATH *for* SALISBURY *in one day,*

Sets out from the Angel, near the Bridge, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and comes in Tuesdays and Fridays. Inns at the Red-Lion in Milford-street, Salisbury. Passengers 8s. each, are allowed 14lb. weight, for all above to pay one halfpenny per lb.

W A G G O N S.

The FLYING WAGGONS set out from Bath to London every Sunday and Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath Wednesday and Saturday mornings early.—The Slow Waggon set out from Bath every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings at ten o'clock, and arrive in London the Friday, Monday, and Tuesday following at noon; set out from London every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings at five o'clock, and arrive in Bath Saturday, Monday, and Thursday, at two in the afternoon.—Mr. Wiltshire's Waggon set up at the White-Swan, Holborn-bridge, London, and call at the White-Bear, and Old White-horse Cellar, Piccadilly; Mr. James's Waggon set up at the Three Cups in Bread-street, London, and call at the Black

Black Bear, and New White-Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; to leave and take up goods and passengers.—Goods are taken in at Mr. Wiltshire's ware house in Broad-street, and at Mr. James's ware house in Walcot-street, Bath; where constant attendance is given. The same waggons go to and from Bristol.—*No charge taken of Money, Jewels, Plate, &c. unless Notice given.*

A Waggon comes from Salisbury through Warminster to the Full-Moon near the Bridge, Bath, Tuesdays and Fridays; returns Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A Waggon goes from the Unicorn, near St. Michael's Church, to Devizes, once a week, the day uncertain.

Stage Waggons to Bristol every day by John Croome in New King-street, and Geo. Castle in Stall-street. Castle goes to the Three Kings, and Croome to the Grapes Tavern, in Thomas-street.

Persons who live in Bath may also send parcels every Wednesday evening into the country by the men who carry CRUTTWELL's *Bath CHRONICLE*; which is circulated in Bristol and Wells, (and in all the villages on both roads to those cities,) Glastonbury, Bridgewater, Pether-ton, Taunton, Wellington, Minehead, Pensford, Shepton-Mallet, Castle-Cary, Bruton, Sherborne, Wincanton, Froome, Bradford, Trowbridge, Heytsbury, Westbury, Amesbury, Lavington, Pewsey, Wilton, Salisbury, White-parish, Seend, Melksham, Devizes, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbury, Lambourn, Wantage, Farringdon, Swindon, Ramsbury, Highworth, Wootton-Basset, Malmshury, Marshfield, Colerne, Chippenham, Calne, Avebury, Corsham, Laycock, Box, Bath-Easton, Bathford, Sodbury, Frenchay, Hanham, Berkeley, Wickwar, Wotton-Underedge, Stroud, Cirencester, Tetbury, Minchin-Hampton, Newport, Dursley, Frocester, Gloucester, Newnham, Deane, Chepstow, Coleford, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Crickhowel, and several other towns, intermediate villages, Noblemen and Gentlemen's seats, &c. &c. to which there is no other direct conveyance.

Likewise, to many of the above places, every Monday, by the men who carry KEENE's *Bath JOURNAL*.

FOR

For the convenience of the nobility, gentry, and other passengers going to Ireland, particularly to any part of Munster or Leinster, a Passage Vessel is now established between Milford and Waterford, called the *TYRONE YACHT*, *William Wylf*, master, which will sail once a week (wind and weather permitting) between these ports. Fare for cabbin passengers without board one guinea, with board two guineas; common hold passengers a crown English money; horses a guinea; and post-chaises two guineas each.—N. B. She is a new vessel, solely laid out for passengers, and an excellent sailer. The accommodations and travelling on the South Wales road very good.

B A R G E S, for the conveyance of goods to and from Bristol, are kept by Mrs. Ward, in Bradley's-buildings.

Measurements of the principal *Coach-Roads* from BATH, according to the Mile-stones, where any are erected.

From Bath to London.	Another Road to	To OXFORD.
Miles.	LONDON.	Miles
To Bathford thro'	Miles	To Petty-France 15
Bath-Easton - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Bath-Easton 2	Didmarton - 2
Horse and Jockey 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Box - - 3	Tetbury - - 6
Melksham - 5	Chippenham 7	Cirencester - 10
Devizes - - 8	Calne - - 6	Biberry - - 7
Beckington - 6	Marlborough 13	Burford - - 10
Overton - - 4	London, as above 74	Whitney - - 7
Marlborough - 4		Oxford - - 10
Frogsfield - 7		
Hungerford - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	To Gloucester, Worcester	67
Newbury - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	and West-Chester.	From OXFORD to
Thatcham - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	To the Monu- } .4	LONDON.
Woolhampton 4	ment on	To Wheatly - 5
Theal - - 5	Lansdown - }	Tetsworth - 6
Reading - - 5	Petty-France 11	Stokenchurch 5
Twyford - - 5	Frocester - - 14	Wickham - - 7
Maidenhead - 8	Glocester - - 12	Beaconsfield - 6
Salthill - - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Upton - - 17	Uxbridge - - 8
Slough - - 1	Worcester - - 10	London - - 15
Colnbrook - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Broadwater - 16	
Hounslow - 4	New-Inn - - 10	52
End of Brentford 5	Newport - - 19	To Hereford.
Turnham-Green 1	Whitchurch - 21	To Gloucester 41
Kensington - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chester - - 21	Rofs - - - 16
Hyde-park-corner 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Hereford - - 14
	155	71
107		

To *Warwick, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham.*

	Miles
To Tetbury -	23
Cirencester -	10
Fofs-Bridge -	8
Stow -	14
Harfordbridge -	13
Warwick -	14
Coventry -	10
Leicester -	25
Loughborough -	11
Nottingham -	16

144

To *Birmingham and Derby.*

To Worcester -	68
Droitwich -	6
Bromsgrove -	9
Birmingham -	14
Litchfield -	16
Burton-upon-Trent -	12
Derby -	12

137

To *Salisbury and Southampton.*

To Beckington -	10
Warminster -	6
Heytsbury -	3
Knooke -	1
Codford -	3
Deptford-Inn -	3
Steeple Longford -	3
Stapelford -	2
Newton -	2
Salisbury -	5
Alderbury -	4
White-Parish -	4
Romsey -	8
Southampton -	8

62

To *Wells, Bridgwater, Taunton, Exeter, and Plymouth.*

	Miles
To Radstock -	7
Old-Down -	6
Wells -	6
Glastonbury -	6
Piper's-Inn -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgwater -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taunton -	12
Wellington -	7
Maiden-Down -	5
Collumpton -	8
Bradnich -	3
Exeter -	9
Chudleigh -	10
Ashburton -	10
Brent -	7
Plymouth -	16

127

To *Dorchester and Weymouth.*

To Radstock -	7
Chilcompton -	4
Cannard's-Grave -	8
Ansford-Inn -	7
Sherborne -	11
Dorchester -	18
Weymouth -	8

63

To *Sturton, (the Seat of Henry Hoare, Esq;*

To Midford -	3
Hinton -	2
Phillip's-Norton -	2
Beckington -	3
Frome -	3
Long-Leat -	4
Maiden-Bradley -	3
Sturton -	4

24

To *Truro & Falmouth,*

	Miles
To Exeter -	84
Crockernwell -	11
Oakhampton -	11
Lyfton -	17
Camelford -	22
Ward-bridge -	14
St. Collomb -	7
St. Michael -	8
Truro -	12
Penryn -	10
Falmouth -	2

198

To *Winchester and Portsmouth.*

To Salisbury -	38
Stockbridge -	16
Winchester -	8
Waltham -	10
Wickham -	5
Southwick -	4
Portsmouth -	8

89

To *Brighthelmstone.*

To Southwick -	81
Havant -	8
Chichester -	9
Arundel -	11
Finlon -	7
Bramber -	5
Brighthelmstone -	9

129

To *Blandford.*

To Warminster -	16
Shaftesbury -	15
Blandford -	12

43

To

To Chepstow, Breck nock, Carmarthen, & Haverfordwest.		Abergavenny - 10	To BRISTOL, the upper Road.	
Miles		Crickhowell - 6½	Miles	
To Twerton - 2		The Bulch - 7	To Kelweston - 3	
Salford - - 3		Brecknock - 6½	Swinetford - 2½	
Keynsham - 2		Trecastle - 10	Bitton - - 0½	
Bristolington - 3		Llanymddoverly 10	To Willsbbridge 1	
Bristol - - 2		New-Inn - 14	Hanham - - 1	
Old Passage - 11		Carmarthen - 15	Bristol - - - 3	
Chepstow - 3		St Clare - 10		
Ragland - - 15		Haverfordwest 21½		
		15½	11	



DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS, &c.

When to pass over at

AUST and NEW PASSAGES,

Between ENGLAND and WALES.

THE passage over this great river (Severn) is of vast importance to those who want to travel between England and Wales; and people who are unacquainted with the hours of passing, very often lose a great deal of time and business, in waiting on both sides for passing: Therefore observe, that the winds for passing are accounted but two sorts, *viz.* all the winds that are southerly and westerly, are called the *winds below*, and those northerly the *winds above*; and when wind and tide go both one way, there is no passing, except at the going out of the tide at Aust, when at three quarters ebb you may pass: But when the wind is above, all passing must be on the flood, or coming in of the tide, and then you may have five hours good passing: When the wind is below, all passing must be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, and then you may have seven hours good passing.

By finding the moon's age, you may, by the following table, know what hours to pass every day in the year:

Time

Time of passing, Wind above.
Moon's Age.

Days.	H. M.	H. M.
1 16 from	02 00 to	07 00
2 17	02 48	07 48
3 18	03 36	08 36
4 19	04 24	09 24
5 20	05 12	10 12
6 21	06 00	01 00
7 22	06 48	11 48
8 23	07 36	12 36
9 24	08 24	01 24
10 25	09 12	02 12
11 26	10 00	03 00
12 27	10 48	03 48
13 28	11 56	04 56
14 29	12 24	05 24
15 30	01 12	06 12

Time of passing, Wind below.
Moon's Age.

Days.	H. M.	H. M.
1 16 from	07 00 to	02 00
2 17	07 48	02 48
3 18	08 36	03 36
4 19	09 24	04 24
5 20	10 12	05 12
6 21	11 00	06 00
7 22	11 48	06 48
8 23	12 36	07 36
9 24	01 24	08 24
10 25	02 12	09 12
11 26	03 00	10 00
12 27	03 48	10 48
13 28	04 56	11 56
14 29	05 24	12 24
15 30	06 12	01 12

For example, if the moon be one or sixteen days old, (which is the day of the change or full) the wind above, you may pass from two to seven; wind below, from seven to two.——If the moon be five or twenty days old, the wind above, you may pass from twelve minutes after five till twelve minutes after ten; wind below, from twelve minutes after ten, to twelve minutes after five.

* * * 'Tis computed that the difference in passing at Aust and the New Passage, varies but one hour, viz. when the tide is coming in, the wind above, then the New passes one hour before Aust: Tide going out, wind below, then Aust an hour before the New: So that, observing the difference, the same table serves for both passages.——*Note*, The boats begin to pass and repass about half an hour before high water.

The Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, going over at both Passages.

A Coach, with six Horses, 16s.—Ditto, with four Horses, 14s.—Ditto, with two Horses, 12s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each.—A Man and Horse, 1s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Beasts, 4d. each.—Sheep, 2s. a Score.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. ditto.

An

An Account of the Days and Hours the

POST sets out from and arrives at BATH.

To and from London, (and parts beyond) Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, & Chippenham,

Goes out—Every night, (except Friday) at 10 o'clock.

Comes in—Every morning, (except Tuesday) from 6 to 8.

To and from all parts of Oxfordshire, Abingdon, Farringdon, Malmesbury, Swindon, Wotton-Basset, Cricklade, Highworth, Northleach, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Tetbury, Minchin-Hampton, and Stroud,

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday nights, at 10.

Comes in—Sunday, Wednesday, Friday, from 6 to 9 in the morning.

To and from the greatest part of Dorsetshire, and Hampshire, Salisbury, Heilsbury, Warminster, Westbury, Devizes, Meskham, Lavington, Tinhead, Trowbridge, and Bradford,

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday nights, at 11.

Comes in—Monday, 10 at night, Thursday, Saturday, from 6 to 8 in the morning.

To and from Cornwall, Devonshire, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgewater, Wells, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkern, and part of Dorsetshire.

Goes out—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, at 11.

Comes in—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday about 8 at night.

To and from Ireland, Wales, part of Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Birmingham, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Newnham, Newent, Michel-Dean, Colford, Berkley, Dursley, Wotton-Under-edge, &c.

Goes out—Monday, Saturday nights, at 11, Thursday mornings, from 6 to 8. [night.]

Comes in—Monday, Saturday, about noon, Thursday about 8 at

To and from F R O M E,

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday nights, at 11.

Comes in—Sunday morning, about 6, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday nights, about 7.

To and from B R I S T O L,

Goes out—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday nights at 11, Thursday, Saturday mornings, from 6 to 8.

Comes in—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday nights, about 8, Monday, Saturday, about noon.

Sold by W. TAYLOR, Bookseller, in Bath.

I. A CHYMICAL ANALYSIS of the Bath Waters, containing an Account of the MINERAL SUBSTANCES which the Bath Waters bring up with them out of the Earth; the Chalybeate, Sulphureous, Saline, and Earthy Principles of them; and how the Bath Waters are generated.

By R. CHARLETON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN to the GENERAL HOSPITAL. Price 1s. 6d.

II. An Inquiry into the Efficacy of Bath Water in Palfies, By the same Author. Price 1s. 6d.

III. Cases of Patients admitted into the General Hospital at Bath, under the Care of the late Dr. Oliver; with additional Cases and Notes. By the same Author. To which are added, Observations on Stomach Complaints, and the Jaundice. Price 1s. 6d.

The above Three Pamphlets may be had together, price 4s. in boards.

VI. A COLLECTION of TREATISES, relating to the antiquity of the city of Bath, and its waters. By THOMAS GUIDOTT. Price 5s. bound and lettered.

V. A MAP of five Miles round the city of BATH, on a Scale of one Inch and a half to a Mile, reduced from an actual Survey made by Thomas Thorpe, with Alterations and Improvements to the present time. Price 1s. 6d.

VI. A New PLAN of the City of BATH, on a *Large Scale*, Price 1s. — And on a *SMALL SCALE*, for the Pocket-Book, Price 6d. coloured 1s.

VII. An elegant ENGRAVING, giving an account of the Days and Hours the POST sets out from and arrives at BATH. Price 6d.

Of said W. Taylor may also be had,

All Sorts of BIBLES, COMMON-PRAYERS, &c. of the best Editions, and in the most elegant or plain bindings; Testaments; Spelling, and all other School-Books; variety of entertaining Little Books for Children; Music Books; gilt and plain Message Cards; Visiting Tickets; and every other article in the Book-selling and Stationary Branches, at the lowest Prices.

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